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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

Defense Issue Blocks Accord in India; War Council Backs M'Arthur to Limit; Americans in Australia: Ready to Go

Feb. 16 Draft Speeded By Washington Order; Living Cost Up 12.3 P. C.

The World's Day—April 1, 1942

Washington: Draft Classification Speeded

Immediate classification of the several million men who registered Feb. 16 was ordered of local draft boards by Selective Service headquarters in preparation for possible induction of some into the Army in May or June. [Page 3.]

Preferential treatment by the United States in military and economic support will be given to those Latin-American nations taking positive steps to aid the defeat of Germany, Japan, and Italy, it was authoritatively disclosed. [Financial Page.]

Full control over rubber production and distribution was placed in the hands of Arthur B. Newhall, former Executive Vice-President of B. F. Goodrich Company, by Donald M. Nelson, war production chief.

A $65,000,000 war fund sought by the American Red Cross has been oversubscribed and contributions are still coming in, President Roosevelt disclosed.

Map publishers have been asked by the Office of Censorship to omit location of military depots, war production plants, arsenals, explosive plants, and military airfields ouilt since Dec. 7, 1941, from new maps.

Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, Mexico's Foreign Minister, assured President Roosevelt that his country would do "all possible for the common cause of democracy in the present war effort. He carried this message to Mr. Roosevelt from the President of Mexico in a call at the White House.

In the first test of the Senate's position on the 40-hour week controversy, a motion by Senator O'Daniel (D) of Texas, to abolish overtime payments and establish other labor restrictions, was decisively defeated. [Page 3.]

The War Production Board wishes all production workers "who do not intend to spend Easter Sunday as a day of religious observance" to put in a full day on April 5 at their machines, the office of Chairman Donald M. Nelson said.

New England: Bay State Living Cost Soars

Cost of living was up 12.3 per cent in March over the same month last year in Massachusetts, the State Department of Labor and Industries announced. [Page 2.]

Bay State consumers face sugar price rise. [Page 2.]

Internment camp at Fort Devens for confining enemy aliens declared ready for use. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

The War: 1,500,000 Fresh Nazi Troops Reported

Russia: Nazis were reported moving 1,500,000 fresh troops into the Eastern Front for a spring offensive through southern Russia to reach Caucasus oil fields. [Page 1.]

In the air: British bombs were dropped on Western Germany during the night, causing slight material damage and casualties, Berlin admitted.

At sea: Italy claimed that one of its submarines had torpedoed an Allied cruiser in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Cape Verde Islands: Portugal dispatched another contingent of troops to reinforce its garrison on the strategic Cape Verde Islands off Africa's northwest coast.

Gibraltar: Two Italian planes dropped several bombs on the British fortress amid heavy antiaircraft fire, Tangier dispatches received in Madrid said.

Australia: Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smart is to go to Washington to represent Australia in the war councils of the United Nations. He will represent Australia on the United Nations chief of staff committee.

New Guinea: American-Australian airmen bombed the main Japanere airfield at Salamaua on New Guinea as the Japanese were forced to retire there.

Burma: Chinese force surrounded at Toungoo broke out and rejoined the main army to the north, Toungoo being abandoned. British units isolated south of Prome also rejoined the main force.

Philippines: Heavy Japanese attack captured some advanced American posts in Bataan, but did not reach the main line.

Atlantic: Three minutes after a torpedo struck the bow of a Panamanian merchant ship the night of March 26, the vessel sank, one of 13 crewmen rescued after 45 hours adrift in one lifeboat reported at Norfolk, Va. Two seamen were killed and 38 others are missing.

Canada: Gasoline Rationing Effective

Canada rationed gasoline to 300 imperial gallons a year for nonessential driving of small automobiles.

American tourists visting Canada will be allowed 20 imperial gallons for a stay of 48 hours or less, and 100 gallons for a six-month period. Americans in Canada longer than six months are to be rationed as Canadians.

Americas: Caribbean Study Group at Georgetown

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, seeking solution of social and economic problems in the Caribbean colonies of Britain and the United States, arrived at Georgetown, British Guiana, after concluding a three-day session at Trinidad.

Consumer News: Toys, Some Tin Tubes Banned

Toys and tubes for toothpaste and shaving cream are the latest products coming under restrictions of the War Production Board. [Page 8.]

In Europe: Free French Under MacArthur

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, has placed his forces in the Pacific under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it was anounced in London. [Page 9.]

Edouard Daladier, former French Premier, angrily told the Riom war guilt court that France bowed to Germany in this war, but that "it will not always be the same ones who are beaten." [Page 9.]

Bread rations in Italy were reduced folowing a three-hour Italian cabinet session.

National: 500 Japanese Leave Los Angeles

Five hundred Japanese, first of 13,000 to be evacuated from the Pacific Coast in the next six weeks, left Los Angeles by train for Owens Valley, California, where advance contingents have been preparing the Government's internment center at Manzanar.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Textile Strike Flares Again In Fall River

5,000 workers are idle as labor snarl, once believed settled, grows in intensity.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 1—The strike of textile craftsmen here, supposedly settled two days ago, flared up again today, as between 5,000 and 6,000 workers in half a dozen mills were put on the street.

This doubled the number of mills and workers idle yesterday, when the tie-up smouldered.

Canceling by the National Labor Relations Board of its scheduled review of an adverse decision left the problem more complicated than ever. There never has been a labor tangle like this in Massachusetts, labor veterans commented today, being strictly an inter-union row, growing out of Federal labor legislation.

The renewed cut in war production led to fresh speculation as to whether the War Labor Board would step in to take over the mills. Fall River is a major center for uniforms and other cloth employed for war purposes.

Mills Kept Open

Mills will run as much as they can, it was officially stated today.

But some of the best-informed textile men forecast the situation soon would be back just where it was before the short-lived settlement, when close to 10,000 workers were out, and a complete shutdown of 16 mills with 13,000 employees was imminent.

It was the partial strike, in protest against one man, Rudolph Simonin, returning to work, which led the Labor Board yesterday afternoon to drop the hearing it had granted, with possible reversal of its former stand against the craft unions.

The policy of the craftsmen in walking out rather than work with Mr. Simonin for the single week between now and a new Labor Board decision was regarded by a number here as short sighted.

Three Possibilities

If the walkout continued, three possibilities were anticipated:

1. The Government may step in and take over the mills. The labor trouble here then may lead to antistrike legislation in Congress and freezing of the labor status quo.

2. As the strike stretches out and the mills keep open, enough key workers may return to their jobs to enable substantial production to be turned out. A fraction doubtless never will go back, but move away. The independent unions of craftsmen, associated in the local, independent American Federation of Textile Operatives, will suffer. So will the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It has been the conflict between these two unions which brought on the dispute and work stoppage.

3. Unyielding in determination not to be governed by the C. I. O. after an independent union existence of half a century, enough key craftsmen will hold out permanently to keep the mills shut.

Troops are well-fed, among friendly folk, and eager to get war job done.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, April, 1—This a story for mothers, sisters, wives, and friends of American soldiers in Australia who want to know how they are living, eating, feeling, seeing, playing down under on the other side of the world. It is about a camp somewhere in Australia.

If your boy went there as I did, he passed through a gentle countryside rolling toward a distant fringe of blue mountains and climbing gradually from the coastal level to a high plateau. His view always swept over generous distances, never crowded but always marked with interesting detail. It is a land of big fenced-in fields, the older fences being wooden posts and rails and the newer ones wooden posts and wire. The color is olive green with a strong grayish tone from the late summer dryness unbroken by any American autumn tints. All native Australian trees remain green the year round. Most of the land is pasture, its outlines being broken by scattered eucalyptus trees like upturned olive-green feather dusters. At a distance most pastures seemed to be unused and then suddenly, when near, you see motion and discover grazing sheep whose color blends perfectly with the general tone of the countryside.

Pastel Background

As the train rattles up to higher land, the soil becomes richer and the brown sheep fewer. Instead, the richer color of great, sturdy percherons and heavy milk cows stand out against a pastel background, while fields of cut grain and dark green potatoes alternate with pastures. Houses are few and towns tiny en route. Occasionally a shepherd runs waving towards the train and you learn that they are accustomed to having passengers throw out United States newspapers. Station platforms are filled with bales of straw and sacks of potatoes.

Then we reach a small city which, strangely in this newer country, seems to be older than most American cities. Except for an occasional modernistic house, most of the dwellings are single-story frame covered with red-painted corrugated iron.

Almost invariably the houses are ornamented wth cast-iron grillwork under the porch eaves which, during the late Victorian epoch, must have made fortunes for some iron founders.

The main street is a center-parked boulevard with mutiple rows of trees. Spaciousness is everywhere, completely unmarred by slums but also with that sort of easy carelessness which is possible where space is so uncrowded and land so cheap that one lacks an urgent desire to crop lawns and pack flowers into every inch.

The town has a half-dozen movie houses and numerous tea rooms

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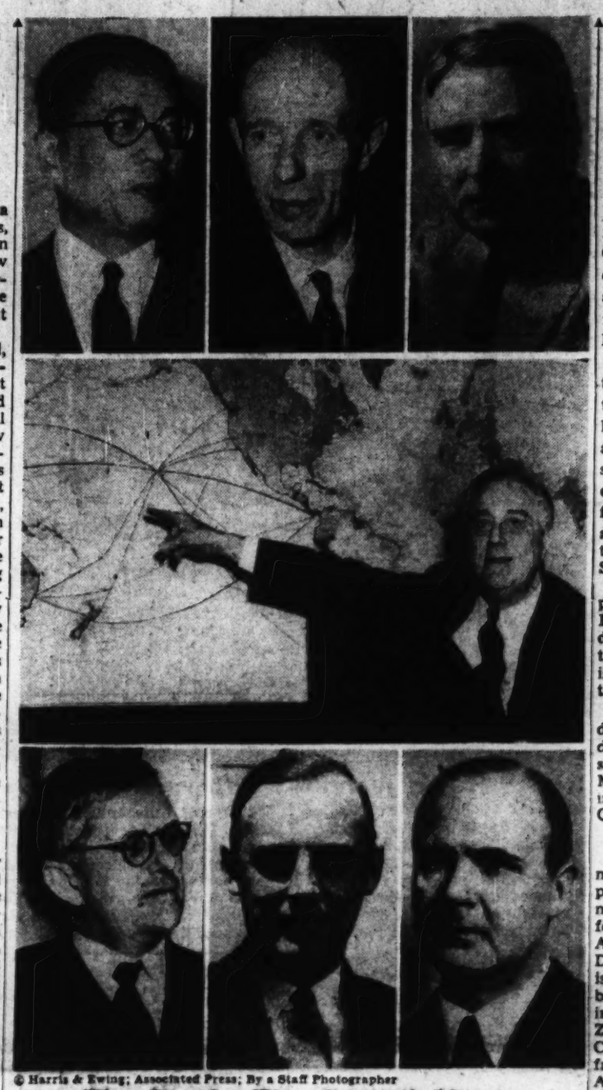

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The Pacific War Council Meets

These are the representatives of seven nations on the Pacific War Council which held its first meeting at the White House. Above, left to right, Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs; Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States; Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand. Center: President Roosevelt who presided at the Council. Below, left to right: Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs; Hume Wrong, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation; Dr. Alexander Loudon, Minister from the Netherlands.

Roosevelt presides over first meeting of Pacific war group—Red tape is barred.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The first meeting of the Pacific War Council, presided over by President Roosevelt at the White House, acted today to increase the authority of Supreme Commander Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The seven-power conference, attended by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Canada, China, Great Britain, and the United States, took steps to remove all doubt that General MacArthur is to have unqualified charge of all Allied naval, air, and land operations in the Pacific theater—which means east of Singapore.

The Council also acted to dissipate the false impression that the Far Eastern war is going to be dictated from Washington or that the supreme command on the scene is going to be hampered by red tape wound up 7,000 miles away.

There was also no evidence today that any of the Pacific nations desire to act upon the Congressional suggestion that General MacArthur be summoned to Washington to confer with the new Council.

At War Council

Meeting with the President this morning to canvass the general progress of war against Japan but more particularly upon how offensive action can be speeded with Australia as the springboard, were D. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, who has been a prime mover in establishing the Council, Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister; D. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minirter of Foreign Affairs; Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador; Hume Wrong, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation, and D. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister.

In Ottawa, the office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Maurice Pope as the representative in Washington of the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet to maintain contact with the Combined Chiefs of staff group.

The Council made it evident that its role will be consultative, not directive and that its objective will be to increase the flexibility and latitude of General MacArthur's command rather than to restrict it in any way.

President Roosevelt emphasized at his press conference yesterday afternoon that he was confident that there would be complete harmony and unanimity among the members of the Council.

And the unanimity was all in the direction of clarifying doubtful points which have apparently risen in Australia concerning the scope of the supreme command. Dispatches from Canberra have more than hinted that General MacArthur was running into some difficulty in establishing a unified

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Moderates make last-minute appeal for British plan — Sikhs in flat rejection.

While Mohandas K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were engaged in drafting their reply to the British home-rule offer conveyed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a joint statement was issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. M. R. Jayakar and other moderate, nonparty leaders of India declaring that it would be a "tragedy if the Cripps mission failed."

The declaration of the moderates came at a moment when the general impression as to the coming Hindu nationalist reply was pessimistic. London's demand that Britain be left in control of India's war effort for the duration of the war and the proposal that left the Moslems the alternative of remaining out of the Indian union were stated to have antagonized the Hindu Congress Party, in which Mr. Gandhi's pacifist theories appeared to be exerting a strong influence.

The replies of Congress and the other Indian factions to the proposals were expected immediately.

Two important minority groups, however, rejected the British proposals today, the extremist Hindu organization Mahasabha joining the Sikhs in registering a negative response.

America's interest in the situation was reflected in the fact that Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, the Indian Agent General in Washington, was to see President Roosevelt this afternoon.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—Whatever may be the result of the British proposals for giving India self-government, the proposals are significant in that they imply a new British policy. They have a particular bearing, therefore, on Anglo-American relations.

Commentators in the British press have been examining the extent to which Britain could record positive gains even without the success of the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps.

The general conclusion is that Britain can definitely record real gains through its action in India.

Its Impact on U. S

The man-in-the-street in Britain still is not fully aware that many average Americans are deeply interested in the Indian problem—perhaps more interested than the average Briton. Newspapers like the Manchester Guardian are today pointing out that Americans tend to regard Britain's policy toward India as the touchstone both of the sincerity of the British Government's democratic professions and of the genuineness of Britain's desire for a better social order.

In attempting to interpret the American attitude, the Manchester Guardian reminds its readers once again that "distrust of the British 'ruling class' is deep-seated in a

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Allies Link Burma Defeat To Scanty Aerial Support

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Both the Chinese and General Alexander's forces in Burma have ascribed their recent reverses around Toungoo and Prome respectively to lack of air support. Their complaints bear only too strong evidence that the Japanese onslaught on Britain's main airfield in Central Burma, with a concentrated attack by 60 bombers on March 22, cost Britain the air superiority which it had gained temporarily.

Although both the Chinese, who had been surrounded at Toungoo on the Road to Mandalay, and the British mechanized units which had been cut off south of Prome on the road to the oil fields, have regained the main forces, the determined Japanese advance makes it doubtful whether the Allies can stabilize the front at present. The Toungoo Chinese appear to have been confident in their ability to hold the town. It was the inability of relief forces which General Stilwell led from the north to break a way through to Toungoo that brought an order to the defenders to make their way out. In the Prome sector, the Japanese apparently were assembling considerable forces at Shwedaung, 10 miles south of Prome, and preparing a fresh attack.

In Australia, however, there appears to be no lack of air support. British and Australian bombers again descended upon Japanese installations on New Guinea and churned up the main airfield at Salamaua making it highly difficult for Japan to prepare any invasion of Australia itself.

The Australian Government, however, ordered that all Commonwealth land forces be brought up to full war strength by calling up additional personnel.

The order requires all unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 45, as well as married men from 18 to 35, to report immediately for military service.

In the Philippines, General

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Unannounced Blackouts Next on List

Test blackouts on "little, if any notice" may be expected in Massachusetts now that the first large-scale experiment with a "surprise" air-raid rehearsal has proved successful, civilian defense officials agreed today.

Commenting with evident satisfaction on last night's test, which began in Boston at 8:36 and continued to 9:27 p. m. and affected nearly 2,000,000 persons in the metropolitan area, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee on Public Safety, said the people are now "nearly ready for a third and final act" in the grim drama of simulated air raids.

The first act raised the curtain on blackouts. They were a novelty to be carefully staged—at a specified time, on a definite date.

The second act ran last night on schedule—on a pre-determined night, but at an unannounced time.

The third act may be expected any time—with no more notice than a Nazi dive bomber would give were it to roar in from the Atlantic Ocean with a load of high explosives.

How great an area will be covered by the next surprise blackout remains a mystery. But defense heads say they expect that within a few weeks it may be the whole of Massachusetts, and later all New England.

Previously scheduled area blackouts of the first type will have covered all of Massachusetts by April 9.

Authority Granted

Legal authority for future tests without warning was granted yesterday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in an executive order especially framed for the purpose. Employing his emergency powers, the Governor ruled that the State Committee might call practice air-raid warnings "at such times and in such areas . . . as may be deemed advisable by the Committee."

Formerly the body was required to give eight days' notice.

Meanwhile today more complete reports from Boston and outlying districts in the 600 square-mile area blacked out last night indicated that mobilization of ARP personnel was completed by most of the 49 towns by 20 minutes after the "Green 1."

Wardens in Boston, however, were observed on the streets "standing by" as early as 8 o'clock,

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Standard Urged Government To Act on Rubber, Farish Says

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—William S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, today amplified before the Truman committee his declaration of full co-operation with the War and Navy Departments in the production and development of synthetic rubber processes.

Replying in second day's testimony to earlier attacks by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, Mr. Farish said:

"Standard has no apologies to make for the part it has played and is now playing in the development of synthetic rubber. It brought to this country from Germany the I. G. Buna rubber invention now being used in the Government rubber program. Should this program be supplemented by butyl rubber, it will be because Standard, through its experience gained in working with Vistanex, another I. G. invention, succeeded in developing the butyl formula."

Mr. Farish said that Standard began its work in January, 1939, a year and a half before the Government showed interest in the rubber problem.

Senate Room Crowded

The big Senate caucus room was crowded and spectators were standing as the hearing recommenced. Mr. Farish was repeatedly interrupted in his prepared statement by a running fire of senatorial questions, to some of which Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas objected.

A clash occurred shortly with Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming over whether Standard had made full disclosure of its processes to the Government.

Mr. Farish presented documents which he said "clearly show not only that Standard's technical in-

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Nazi Drives Due in Southeast; Troops Massed for Oil Fields

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, April 1

The Nazis were today reported moving 1,500,000 fresh troops into the Eastern Front for a spring offensive through Southern Russia to reach the oil fields of the Caucasus.

[Because exact German casualties are not known, it is impossible to determine the percentage of these troops which is necessary for replacements.]

Stockholm dispatches said 13,000 German troop trains had moved eastward in the last three months.

London heard the Germans were massing about 4,500,000 men in all on the 2,000-mile-long Soviet front and that about 7,000,000 Russians would be ready to oppose them.

One source in London said advices from a number of European listening posts "seem to make it clear that the Nazis are preparing to mount a series of spearhead offensives hinging somewhere around Orel and extending south to Sevastopol to clear the railroads and bases they need if they are ever to shake hands with the Japanese in Persia or the Indian Ocean."

Indications that the "zero hour" for the German drive might be near were seen in recent communiqués from Hitler's headquarters reporting offensive thrusts after months of stressing the bitter defensive nature of German operations.

Russians check Nazis: Page 7.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—The curtain is soon to rise on Nazi spring offensives in Southeastern Europe, judging from reports received here from Turkey and other continental sources.

Since King Boris' return to Sofia from Berlin, the expectation has been that a Bulgarian declaration of war on Russia will be the signal for a general Axis push.

It isn't expected that Bulgaria's contribution of troops against the Soviet will be very substantial for, according to Prof. Bogdan Philoff, Bulgarian Prime Minister, as quoted from the Donau Zeitung of Belgrade in The Times, of London, Bulgaria's duty will be performed in Southeastern Europe.

This is taken to mean that Bulgarian forces, with German stiffening, will be lined up to keep a watchful eye on Turkey and other Balkan centers.

[German circles in Bern, Switzerland, according to the Associated Press, said King Boris had promised Hitler 200,000 Bulgarian troops for the Russian front. The Berlin correspondent of the Journal de Génève quoted German political quarters as saying that Bulgarian man power would be turned over to Hitler in payment for territory gained

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Massachusetts Living Cost in March Up 12.3 P. C. Over Similar Month Last Year

Boston Gets Sugar Cargo, Price to Rise

Receipt of a shipment of raw sugar from the South will make possible the reopening of the Revere, Mass., Sugar Refinery early next week, it was announced today.

The refinery has been closed since last Monday due to lack of raw material.

Additional shipments are on their way to Boston by rail. Officials expressed the hope that conditions may be so improved when the plant reopens that it will be possible to keep it open permanently.

Massachusetts sugar consumers today faced a one-cent price increase on each five-pound package of sugar, following Office of Price Administration action approving the price increase for Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the Bay State.

The boost results from OPA approval of a 15-cent-a-100-pound wholesale price increase on sugar processed by refineries in these States. According to the OPA, the refineries could not operate on the previous price ceiling of $5.45 a hundred pounds without suffering "substantial losses."

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, told the Boston Rotary Club today that persons who deride the rationing campaign as unnecessary "are playing the game of Hitler."

He said: "I hear their whispered suggestions—why supply Russia—why not bring our Navy home to protect our shores—the gasoline shortage is another phoney alarm by Harold Ickes—there's plenty of sugar and no need of rationing.

"Whether they know it or not, the people who start this talk are playing the game of Hitler. They sow dissention and confusion when unity and teamwork are needed. If they create distrust in the minds of those at home, they weaken the support of the fighting men on the battlefield."

It's War Stamps And Bonds Now In Boston at Least

"Buy War Bonds and Stamps!"

Substituting the word "War" for "Defense," the Hotel Statler today hauled down the sign over its lobby booth where employees volunteer their services to sell Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps, and erected a new sign.

Co-operating with the New England Council, which recently urged Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to eliminate the word "Defense" from the bonds and stamps, and to substitute the word "War," the Statler management was quick to make the change.

Secretary Morgenthau warmly praised the suggestion of the New England Council, urging it to go ahead with the plan, even though it may take some time before the Government is able to make the change in wording on the bonds and stamps, themselves.

So—up with the new sign. And people are being urged today to ask for WAR stamps and WAR bonds.

By a Staff Photographer

Reporter-Photographer Accompanies Air-Raid Warden During Blackout

With the aid of infrared film and special blackout bulbs, pictures of happenings in a residential section of Roslindale were snapped during last night's Greater Boston blackout. The story, in picture form, of how Senior Warden David Merrill of Post 28 handles matters in his area—a section involving 250 homes and 38 gas-operated street lights all of which had to be darkened quickly—is shown above. 1. Senior Warden Merrill gets the air-raid "alert" from his Senior Sector Warden, William J. Brooks. 2. Immediately on the job, Warden Merrill calls Junior Warden Alfred Lager (on the left) into action. Warden Lager, in turn, notifies other wardens in an endless-chain signal system evolved by Mr. Merrill. 3. Arriving at their street-corner posts, Wardens F. A. Riha and James Early are given final instructions by Warden Merrill. 4. At the corner of Colberg and Beech Streets, the gas lamp on Fire Alarm Box 2,624 is extinguished by Warden Merrill as Warden Harold Noonan stands by. 5. Warden Lawrence Crosby, directed by Mr. Merrill, warns a householder that lights are showing around edges of curtains at windows. 6. Warden Richard F. Gleason, on instructions from Warden Merrill, orders pedestrians off the street as the blackout occurs. 7. Everything in his area well under control, Warden Merrill then reports to Dr. Louis Sager, Sector Warden (shown on the left). 8. The blackout over, Junior Wardens, under the jurisdiction of Mr. Merrill (at the right), gather at central point to make their individual reports to their Senior Warden.

Veteran of War With Spain Does Fine Job as Raid Warden

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer-Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

David H. Merrill of Roslindale, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, who served during that conflict for 22 months in the Philippines with Gen. Arthur MacArthur—a patriotic citizen who tried in vain to get into World War I—has now achieved success. He's Senior Air-Raid Warden of Post 28, Roslindale. And during last night's blackout I accompanied him an his rounds.

"Dave" Merrill—I found myself calling him by his first name soon after meeting him—is beloved by all in his neighborhood, a quiet residential section of comfortable homes.

"He certainly cracks the whip over us," was the comment made by one Junior Warden. "But, we take it and like it. Dave's a great boy!"

And, indeed, District Warden Joseph Walsh, and Serg. George F. Weckbacher, Station 17, Roxbury, who put me in touch with Warden Merrill, both acclaimed his district as one of the best organized and most efficient of any of which they know.

"Dave" puts "everything" into his job. Knowledge gained during his Philippine experience years ago has served him well during the intervening years. And, when volunteers were needed for Civilian Defense, he was early on the list.

Mapping out in orderly fashion the six city blocks bounded by the West Roxbury Parkway, Westbourne, Cornell, and Colberg Streets, which comprise his area, he sub-divided it into four sections, with Junior Wardens assigned to patrol each of the individual streets within the sector.

Street lights in this neighborhood are all gas-operated, which necessitates individual attention in each case. Equipped with long poles, "Dave" told me that the men under his jurisdiction could douse the 38 street lamps in the area within 10 minutes of the time he was given the first "alert" by his Senior Sector Warden.

Since some of the Junior Wardens do not have telephones, "Dave" worked out an endless-chain signal system of his own which apparently is very successful. As soon as he gets his "alert" he hustles a couple of doors down the street, routing out Junior Warden Alfred Lager. He in turn trots off around the corner to notify another warden. And so it goes.

As soon as this ball was rolling well, "Dave" hiked over to the nearest corner to douse the gas lamp. I followed him with my camera. Last night, being only a practice affair, pilot lights were left on, so that faint pin-points of light showed along the streets—one or two reflecting in windows of houses, giving rise to thoughts that lights in homes had been left on.

"During an actual air raid," Dave said, "we'd smash the mantles in quick order."

There wasn't a street in his area that "Dave" didn't cover during the blackout. And I trotted on behind. On the alert every instant, his far-carrying voice could be heard up and down the thoroughfares as he shouted instructions to those assigned to aid him.

"He always shouts his orders that way," said one Junior Warden. "He sure puts us through our paces, but there isn't a thing we wouldn't do for him. We know he means every word he says, but he's just as warm in his praise as he is harsh in his criticism. He's O. K.!"

Unannounced Blackouts Are Next on List

Continued from Page 1

and in Cambridge, auxiliary police were seen on duty after 6 o'clock.

Since advance warning had been given that the call would come through "after 8:30," there was no real test of the speed with which wardens could be mobilized in an emergency, officials said today.

In some districts, fire whistles, bells, loud speakers, and other public audible warning noises called ARP workers together.

One Siren Heard

In Boston, which mobilized by telephone, there were factory whistles and apparently one air-raid siren heard before the "Green 3." How this happened remained a mystery this morning.

Dispute between Army officers and civilian defense officials as to whether sirens should be used in code for mobilization purposes apparently remained unsolved.

The time schedule of the test indicated that further speed-up will be necessary before the Army's standards are met.

A report has been submitted by the First Interceptor Command containing the comments of officers who flew over the Boston area during the test last night. Its contents may not be released to the public before tomorrow.

The "Green 1" (test yellow) was flashed at 8:36. Wardens and other ARP workers were then given 31 minutes to get on duty. The "Green 2" (test blue) came through at 9:07. Street lights were extinguished and an attempt was made to black out all dwelling and commercial establishments.

All Clear at 9:27

Only five minutes after the "Green 2," at 9:12, the sirens blasted forth the "Green 3" (test red). Remaining lights slowly went out. The all clear came at 9:27.

This schedule, officials agreed, was too slow. In case of a real raid, the Army has said it might flash the yellow only 20 to 30 minutes before the planes actually would be overhead and dropping bombs. With the planes traveling 300 miles an hour, it might not be possible to detect them before such time.

There would be only 14 minutes between the yellow and the blue, and only 11 minutes between the blue and the red—a total of 25 minutes, as compared with last night's 36.

Some defense plants joined in last night's test for the first time. General Electric, Hood Rubber, and the Navy Yard blacked out completely. The Watertown Arsenal was out for three minutes.

Post offices in Boston, however, left their lights showing during most of the test period, some stopping for five minutes on the "Green 3." Lights shining from the eighth floor of the Federal Building were particularly conspicuous to observers atop the Suffolk County Courthouse.

First Internees Are Due at Devens in April

Devens Concentration Camp—New England's first internment camp of World War II, soon to house up to 800 enemy aliens, is now ready for use, high military authorities at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., announced.

Yesterday Boston newsmen were shown for the first time the large barbed-wire-inclosed area, construction of which was begun shortly after Pearl Harbor. Although much specific information concerning the camp was lacking it was indicated that the first internees would arrive by the end of this month.

Located in the Robbins Pond section of the Ayer cantonment, in an area once occupied by the Citizens Military Training Camp, the internment camp is roughly a quarter mile long and one eighth of a mile wide. It has approximately 270 tents each with accommodations for five men. Some of the tents, however, will be used for storage purposes.

Army officers said the internees should be "quite comfortable" housed in rows of tents equipped with stoves and having the use of modern mess halls and hot shower rooms in concrete buildings within the enclosure. One of the permanent buildings in the area will be used as an infirmary, but serious cases will be treated at the station hospital.

Surrounding the camp are two rings of barbed wire. The outer fence is about 12 feet high and the inner about eight. Officers said neither fence would be electrified. Six high lookout towers have been erected and provision has been made for floodlighting.

Pre-Draft Training for Selectees—Six weeks of pre-induction training will be given to prospective selectees at the 55 State armories under a program being perfected today by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson. The plans were announced last night by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. They were originally submitted to him by the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion.

The General has assigned Col. Patrick O'Brian, operating officer of the State military staff and head of the Massachusetts Military Academy, to the task of drafting the plans. Selectees taking the training course, which would be entirely voluntary, will be acquainted with military equipment and regulations, map making and reading, and physical culture. Training is expected to be confined to those placed in Class I-A by their draft boards.

Blackout in Moonlight? Up to Area Commander

Will blackouts be held on bright moonlight nights when there are no clouds and visibility is high?

This frequent question was answered today by an officer of the First Interceptor Command who said that the decision would lie completely with the regional commander charged with the defense of an area. Whether fighter planes should be used, or antiaircraft guns, or both to repel the enemy would also have to be decided by the commanding officer at the time of the incident, the military spokesman said.

Camp for Enemy Aliens

By a Staff Photographer

First in New England Ready

At Fort Devens, Mass., a military policeman stands guard in one of the six lookout towers overlooking the camp where the first prisoners are expected sometime this month.

Heroic Remington Guard Is Sought

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 1 (AP)—Remington Arms Company officials reported today that they were attempting to establish the identity of a guard credited by eyewitnesses with outstanding heroism at the explosion on Saturday which wrecked a rim fire and packing building, killing seven employees and injuring 80.

Witnesses said the guard was stationed at a gate near the building and, when it went up with a great roar amid sheets of flames, he ran directly into the debris and pulled out eight or ten injured persons.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Lowest temperature slightly above freezing. Moderate winds.

Southwest Maine and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow flurries with little change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday: 12:18 p. m.; height 10.7 feet
Thursday: 12:44 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:38 p. m.

Copper Ban Hits Workers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1 (AP)—Several thousand workers in the local jewelry industry will lose their jobs a sa result of the War Production Board order banning use of copper, effective today, State Director Thomas H. Bride of the U. S. Employment Service stated this mornin. Three out gof four workers laid off will be women and many will be unskilled workers, Mr. Bride said.

Outstanding Increases In Clothes Lines

The cost of living in Massachusetts was 12.3 per cent higher in March, 1942, than in the corresponding month a year ago, the State Division on the Necessaries of Life reported today.

Making public its combined cost of living index for March, the Division said the combined index for last month was 154.2, based on 1913 prices figured as the index 100.

In March, 1941, the index figure was 137.3.

The Division pointed out that the clothing section of the budget showed an increase of 18.1 per cent over March, 1941, and an increase of 3 per cent over February of this year. Increases were particularly noticed in the prices of suits, men's and women's shoes, hats, gloves, cotton goods and women's underwear and hosiery.

Although the food section of the budget showed a one half of one per cent decline in March, compared with February, the food index figure was 22.6 per cent higher than in March, 1941.

Increased prices were noted on meats, fowl, lard, tea, coffee, molasses, corn meal, rice, onions, canned tomatoes, corn and peas, vinegar, beans, bread, and oatmeal. On the other hand, prices decreased on fish, eggs, butter, cheese, and potatoes.

The comparative index figures for each item making up the combined budget are:

	March 1942	March 1941
Food	131.9	107.8
Clothing	178.3	150.9
Fuel and light	162.4	149.3
Sundries	157.7	154.3

Providence Gets Special Certificate For Auto Safety

PROVIDENCE, R. I., was awarded a special certificate of merit for "outstanding performance in highway safety during the last decade" and New Hampshire and Vermont were given honorable mention for safety efforts in 1941 by the National Safety Council at Chicago today.

Sharing honors with Providence was Milwaukee, the only other city honored for a remarkable 10 years of service. The judges of the annual national contest also cited Providence as the "big town" contest winner to receive a traffic safety award presented by Edward G. Robinson, movie star, to the city with the lowest average traffic fatality rate in the last five years.

Oklahoma and Memphis, Tenn., were declared the grand prize winners for state and city in the 1941 contest based on a count of 50 for the motor vehicle rate and 50 more points divided among the accident reporting systems, enforcement, educational programs, and traffic engineering projects.

Last year's winners were Connecticut and a tie in the city classification between Dallas, Texas, and Kansas City Mo.

Another New England city group winner was Manchester, N. H., which had the best 1941 record for cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population. Newport, R. I., received honorable mention in the smaller cities between 25,000 and 50,000.

Maine G.O.P. Plans To Back Roosevelt

PORTLAND, Maine, April 1 (AP)—A plank in the State Republican Party platform calling for support of the national administration in its war effort appeared likely as party leaders worked on the document in advance of the convening of the State Convention late today.

The all-Republican Maine Congressional group was reported to have recommended the action to National Committeeman William S. Linnell. United States Represenative Frank Fellows (R) of Maine said that such a proposal would not prohibit criticism, but that "we should give intelligent support to the man upon whom responsibility rests for prosecuting the war."

While the platform authors worker, reports that State Chairman J. Fred O'Connell of Bangor would encounter opposition for re-election gained support.

Building Workers Strike

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 1 (AP)—Approximately 200 building trades workers at the Firestone Rubber and Latex Company struck today in protest of the employment of non-union electricians.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture, by the Rev. Walton E. Cole. At the First Unitarian Church in Boston, 64 Marlborough Street. The subject will be "The Unceasing Affirmation" and will be delivered, free to the public, at 8 o'clock.

The Annual Public Concert of the Junior League Glee Club will be presented tonight at 8:30, at the clubhouse, Zero Marlborough Street. The concert will be conducted by David Dudley and tickets may be obtained at the door. The slight admission charge will be for the benefit of the Junior League.

Tomorrow

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Chinese Art" will be the subject of the forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum Staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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FBI Jails Isolationists on Sedition Charges

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 1—Two leaders of isolationist groups were rearrested and held in jail by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night on charges of sedition arising from a derogatory statement against Gen. Douglas MacArthur and a mock impeachment trial of President Roosevelt.

Robert C. Noble, who shouted "to hell with MacArthur" at a Friends of Progress meeting last week, and Ellis O. Jones, who acted as prosecutor in the mock trial of the President, were jailed in default of $10,000 bonds each.

Attorney General Earl Warren of California, meanwhile, filed criminal libel charges against Mr. Noble, Mr. Jones, and seven others, accusing them of having libeled General MacArthur in a pamphlet distributed by the Friends of Progress.

Mr. Noble confirmed his derogatory statement about General MacArthur in testimony before a California Legislative Committee Investigating Un-American Activities. He said also, in other testimony, that he admired Adolf Hitler and that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was justified.

Charged With Sedition

Mr. Jones, already under a 90-day jail sentence here for refusing to testify before the State committee, was released March 30 on an appeal after posting a $500 bond. He was convicted in Municipal Court on two counts for refusing to tell the Committee the name of the United States Senator he said had sent him a letter disparaging the nation's war effort and which he had read to the Committee.

Mr. Noble, Mr. Jones, and four followers, arrested Dec. 12 on charges of sedition, were released Dec. 22 on orders from United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, who said "every reasonable effort should be made to maintain free speech and public safety."

Since that time both Mr. Noble and Mr. Jones "have been under observation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation," the Justice Department said. "FBI reports now indicate that their statements and activities since that date have constituted dangerous interference with the conduct of the war in clear violation of the 1917 statute," the Department said.

By this law is it illegal to "willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere witn the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies" during time of war, or to cause insubordination among the military forces. Maximum penalty is a 20-year prison term and $10,000 fine.

State Attorney General Warren said several others were associated with Mr. Noble and Mr. Jones in preparation and distribution of the defamatory pamphlet about General MacArthur. He said he would prosecute every one—"even if there are a thousand"—and added: "If General MacArthur and his boys can protect our nation at their posts of duty across the Pacific, the State of California can and will at least protect their good name at home."

Sedition Charge Dismissed

Mr. Jones, who in appearance as well as in point of view resembles William Dudley Pelley of Silver-Shirt fame, is founder of the National Copperheads.

Last October, Mr. Noble testified he had founded the Friends of Progress as a move to keep the United States out of war and to work for National Socialism in the United States.

Despite the nation's formal declaration of war, the Friends, of which Mr. Jones is Associate Director, continues regular meetings, stressing the defeatist attitude toward Allied reverses and urging a Quisling government for the United States.

The State Committee, resuming hearings here, on March 26 heard Mr. Noble admit he "did sort of say things along" the line of "to hell with MacArthur" the previous night at a regular meeting. He had belittled the General for his part in the ousting of the bonus army from Washington. Mr. Noble also expressed apparent satisfaction that "the Japs have won the war so far; they've reached all their objectives, and have got the tin, oil, and rubber that we shut them off from and so precipitated the war."

"Proud" to Be for Hitler

In his October testimony, Mr. Noble boasted he was "proud" to have told his meeting that "I am for Germany and for Hitler," complete with Heil-Hitler salutes.

"I do not know why people should be shocked when we say we are for Germany and for Hitler. You know as I told you Germany has won the war and we might as well recognize the new order and the United States of Europe," he said.

He voiced the Nazi point of view regarding Jewish influences and English imperialism, and appeared indirect only in his testimony as to what he would do in this country to the Jews. Although approving Hitler's methods in general, he discounted atrocities as "English propaganda." He made no attempt to conceal his dishonorable discharge from the United States Navy.

Mr. Noble was an early advocate of pensions and later claimed his ideas were "stolen" for founding the "Ham-and-Eggs" movement to get $30 every Thursday for elder citizens. In 1938 he ran for Governor on a Commonwealth ticket.

Assemblyman Tenney, lawyer, composer of "Mexicali Rose" and other songs, and long-time leader in the local American Federation of Labor musicians' union, brands Mr. Noble as a "pensioneer who has diverted his following to fascism and Hitlerism. He continues to delude many of the elderly folk which through years have contributed much money for his campaigns with hopes of pensions."

'Here's Where We Are Headed . . .'

Associated Press

Richard G. Casey, Mrs. Casey, and Their Two Children

The Australian Minister to the United States, whose appointment as Minister of State in the Middle East stirred an Empire family row, recently gathered his family about a globe in the Australian Legation at Washington to point out the location of his new post in Cairo, Egypt.

Classifying of Feb. 16 Draft Is to Be Started Immediately

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Who's going to be called by the draft when?

Though Uncle Sam is now preparing for the fourth registration of manpower on April 27, only a fraction of the men registered can be called this year.

Local draft boards, still engaged in reclassifying men in the first and second draft under new regulations issued after Pearl Harbor, received notice today from the War Department to start classification at once of the several million men who enrolled on Feb. 16 and to prepare to fill the Army's June call for men, and possibly the May call partly with these registrants.

This means that all registrants from 20 to 45, physically fit and without dependents or key defense jobs, will be subject to call for military service this year.

Selective Service officials have also indicated the War Department's intention of calling men with dependents, but this will probably not be done this year. Congressional legislation is now in the making that will provide monetary allowances for men called away from dependents.

No Plans for Older Group

No plans have been made for utilizing the services of men in the 45 to 65 group who are to register on April 27. Under the Selective Service Law they are not to be called for military service, and no authority has been given to put the men to work in any particular places.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has indicated that they may be asked to fill out the same occupational questionnaires that will start going forth in the next few days to the Feb. 16 registrants, but his legal authority ends with registration and listing of work qualifications.

No date has yet been set for the youngest group of potential registrants between the ages of 18 and 20. Many of these will have reached the age for military service before they are asked to register.

All registration and draft totals have been put in the category of "Secret Military Information" since Pearl Harbor.

Army Gets All Draft

All men drafted are still going into the Army. The Navy and Marine Corps are still accepting only enlistees.

Today's memorandum from the War Department indicated that draft boards will be expected to take 1-A men from the 36 to 45 age group before they get into the ticklish job of reclassifying men with dependents. This means that a 3-A man (with dependents) even if he gets reclassified this year is not likely to be called until 1943.

The new hurry-up order for immediate classification of Feb. 16 registrants found local draft boards already loaded down with reviews of 2-A and 2-B classifications under the new "Critical Occupation" orders; assigning order numbers in accordance with the March 17 lottery; and getting ready to send out occupational questionnaires.

Representative Joseph C. Baldwin (R) of New York has introduced a bill in the House for compulsory registration of women, but indications are that huge manpower division job will be cleared up more before Selective Service can hope to do anything about woman power.

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Mrs. Casey Decides Her 'Job' Is With Husband in War Zone

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Mrs. Richard G. Casey, wife of Britain's new Minister of State for the Middle East, stood ready today to abide by the toughest decision of her life.

The question this Australian woman had to decide was:

Should she go with her husband by plane into a war zone to help him at his new post in Cairo?

Or should she stay in the comparative comfort of Washington with their two young children, Jane and Donn, whom the Caseys decided to leave here for the time being?

The husband and the job to be done won.

Mrs. Casey said "good-bye" to the many friends she has made since the Caseys arrrived in the Capital about two years ago when he took up his duties as Australia's first Minister to the United States.

A licensed airplane pilot, Mrs. Casey confided she had been out to a near-by airfield to say good-bye to her private plane. "To me it isn't just a machine," she laughed.

This yellow and green four-passenger cabin plane, purchased after the Caseys' arrival and named the "Boomerang" by Mrs. Casey, will be sent to Australia as a gift to do its bit in the war.

Mrs. Casey is all packed for her long trip—but that was no job. All the luggage she can take is 15 pounds.

That meant careful packing of essentials — and they simmered down to a tooth brush, two pairs of stockings, an extra lipstick, changes of underclothes and night gowns, a dress, a sweater, a comb and brush.

For a last moment of gayety in New York she is taking along an evening dress, but it will be discarded the morning after and sent back here. She is hoping, though, to be able to take her typewriter for she plans to keep a record of the adventures ahead.

Senate Routs Two Attempts to Curb Labor

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—In an action considered significant, the Senate by an all-but-unanimous vote yesterday, rejected a sudden effort to write a ban on the 40-hour week and other war labor restrictive legislation into the $100,000,000 small business bill.

Sponsors of the proposed labor curbs picked an unfortunate moment to make their drive, and it is believed that the decisive defeat may not measure their full strength.

On the other hand, the repeated testimony of Army, Navy and War production executives, backed by President Roosevelt, and this week picked up by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, that the overtime provisions of the 40-Hour-Week Law do not hinder war production, obviously has had some effect. Observers of the labor controversy, which has dominated other domestic matters in recent weeks in Congress, are inclined to believe it represents a tendency of the Senate to go slow on such legislation, although the situation may change at any time, and a new test is in prospect shortly.

O'Daniel Attempts "Rider"

What happened in the Senate was that at the close of a protracted six-hour discussion on the smaller war plants corporation bill, when Senators were eager to finish the matter and go home, Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D), of Texas, proposed a "rider" to the measure carrying stiff labor curbs. The O'Daniel "rider" offered sweeping proposals dealing with picketing, the closed shop, overtime pay after 40 hours, and the use of force in labor disputes.

Senators who had no particular love for labor protested the O'Daniel move. There has been a growing feeling of opposition to "riders" recently, which attach irrelevant legislation to pending bills. Their effect often is to rush through sweeping proposals without adequate debate.

The Senate has had a recent example of such legislation in the House which last week attached a last-minute war profits limitation surprise amendment with little debate, on another bill. The Senate takes a rather condescending air toward the House and often moderates or "perfects" legislation which is sent over to it from the more ebullient lower chamber. Thus, there was little sympathy in advance for the particular procedure Senator O'Daniel proposed, and both Senator James E. Murray (D), of Montana, in charge of the "small business" bill and Senator H. H. Schwartz (D), of Wyoming, opposed it.

Drops It as Bad Job

However, Senator O'Daniel persisted, but his recommendation was drowned out in "nays." Then he asked a roll-call on the rejection of his amendment, to secure which he needed the support of one-fifth of the members, or about 20 Senators. He received the audible support of only one Senator, Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. Not dispairing, Senator O'Daniel then asked for a roll-call vote on the voice rejection of his second amendment, but this time gained only two more supporters, Southerners like himself and Senator Byrd. They were Senator Wall Doxey (D) of Mississippi and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas. Rather sheepishly, Senator O'Daniel dropped the matter for the time being.

Since observers have long been watching for the first test of Senate sentiment on the controversial 40-Hour Law issue, the matter was the subject of immediate analysis and debate. How far the Senate's action was a repudiation of the legislative "rider," and how far a support of President Roosevelt's opposition to labor curbs was an open question. Roosevelt supporters, however, professed satisfaction over the result.

The Next Test

The next test of sentiment is expected to be on the bill of Senator Connally to empower war-plant seizures and "freeze" labor conditions. Senator Connally wishes to make his bill the unfinished business after a proposed spring vacation. Senator Barkley opposes this move, not so much because of the Connally bill, as because it might be made the vehicle for amendments of a much more drastic character against labor. He is prepared to offer a compromise of a brief vacation during which a motion to consider the Connally measure might be the pending business.

Senator Barkley this week reiterated the Administration view that so-called "grass roots" demand for restrictive labor legislation were the work of selfish interests, and that certain radio commentators and portions of the press have misled the public.

Against this yesterday, Senator Byrd in a strong speech urged immediate legislation. What the public wants, he said, is that "if the 40-hour week interferes with production, that it be repealed; that if the constant bickerings between capital and labor interfere with production, that they be stopped; that strikes in defense industries, even for one day, will not be tolerated; that extortionate profits of those who have war contracts not be permitted; that all the frills and activities not essential to the war be dropped for the period of the emergency.

People Will Win War

"It is the people back home who will fight and win this war. Washington may lose the war, but those who will fight and die to preserve the liberty of America will come from every section of our great country and from every class of our population."

Senator Byrd protested branding the "people back home 'sixth columnists' because of their efforts to increase the production of vital war materials."

"I have a high respect for the leader of the Senate, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Barkley)," Senator Byrd said, "but I want to emphatically disagree with him in the statements he made on the floor of the Senate yesterday that a full and frank discussion of the labor situation, as affecting our national preparedness program, would disturb our national unity.

"To the contrary, I believe that a national labor policy adopted by Congress would do much to unite the people of America in the common effort and the common sacrifice that we must make to win this war."

Wage Scale for Hosiery Labor

By the Associated Press

A new wage scale for 30,000 hosiery workers covering work with rayon and cotton yarns was announced at Philadelphia yesterday by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C. I. O.).

It is contained in supplementary agreements with the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers Association and covers employees in this area, New England, the Middle West, and the Pacific Coast.

The new wage scale was necessitated when rayon and cotton became the major materials after silk and nylon were diverted for war use.

The conferees said the union's request for a straight 15-cents an hour wage increase under the master working agreement covering the entire field would be presented to a wage tribunal.

Other labor and strike developments:

Charlotte, N. C.—The Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O., indorsed a plan by which the unoin, including its membership, would buy $25,000,000 of United States defense savings bonds.

The greater part of the bonds will be purchased by members, but union treasuries, both local and national, will participate. The T. W. U. A. claims a membership of 4,000,000.

Paterson, N. J.—Several thousand textile workers quit their jobs in protest over failure to win an unconditional 10-cent-an-hour rise in pay. They walked out of nearly 60 plants in an area where there are 6,000 workers.

Vito Fritz, International Secretary of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers of America (C. I. O.), said the walkout was spontaneous and not a strike called by the union.

Pittsburgh—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced that it will be established as a constitutional organization at the third international convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 19 to 22, after functioning since 1936 as an organizing committee.

Rochester, N. Y.—All home milk deliveries in this city of 325,000 halted when an estimated 900 drivers struck after collapse of wage negotiations.

Fred Kildorf, Business Agent of the Milkwagon Drivers Union (A. F. of L.), who estimated the number of drivers affected, said the union's demand for a $40 weekly wage and a 2 per cent commission on collections had been refused by the Dealers Association representing 68 dairies. Drivers, he said, had received $36 and 2 per cent commissions under a contract which expired at midnight.

August S. Metz, President of the Dealers Association, which earlier had offered a $15 weekly wage and 9 per cent commissions, reported later the offer had been raised to $20 and 9 per cent with a guarantee the drivers would receive $41 weekly.

Crusader Jailed

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 1 (AP)—George W. Christians, self-styled leader of the Crusader White Shirts, who said at a Federal hearing yesterday that he advocated a "legal" economic revolution, was held to the April term of the Federal grand jury under $10,000 bond on charges of distributing subversive propaganda.

The Chattanooga engineer turned economist pleaded innocent and denied that any of the evidence submitted before United States Commissioner Arnold Morgan indicated any disloyalty on his part toward the Federal Government, the Constitution, or the President. He did not post bond immediately and was held in county jail.

The Government submitted several letters, which a Federal agent said admittedly were written by Mr. Christians and addressed to Army officers and other public officials. In them were found references of intent to "create a reign of terror."

Mr. Christians, acting as his own counsel, testified he believed that the more violent he made his writings, the "less violence there would be on the streets" on the advent of his "economic revolution." This revolution, he said, would be based on a theory under which labor would supplant gold as a monetary basis.

Thanks to Return In Planes Downed

EAST FARMINGDALE, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—Somewhere soon a thunderbolt P-47 pursuiter, manned by an American fighting pilot, will be knocking enemy planes out of warring skies—a plane that cost the Government nothing, the contributed labor and material of the Republic Aviation Corporation factory in this Long Island town.

The plane, a sleek, powerful, well-armed fighter, was presented to the Government yesterday by Everett Arthur Strickland as representative of Republic's workers. Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, accepted it.

Each workman in the plant contributed five payless hours during March to build the plane. The factory itself with its subcontractors contributed the material.

"You who are building planes," Mr. Lovett said, "are part of our team and therefore as you share our troubles you also should share our good news.

"I am happy to tell you that reports from the Far East reveal that our combat planes are knocking five Japs out of the sky for every plane we lose."

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Spring Strategy
"You can be just as efficient with a feather in your hat as you can with a helmet on your head," spoke Vogue's Edna Woolman Chase. We sketch three which certainly ought to advance the cause of prettiness.
Posies heaped on Toyo fabric 17.00
Choux of bows on Alix jersey 13.00
Multicolor braided straw fabric with navy feather quills 13.00
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Smith College Boston League Lunch April 11

One of the three major events of the season for the Boston League of Smith College Clubs will be the luncheon to be given Saturday of next week at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge. The honor guests will be Dr. Herbert Davis, President of Smith, who will also be the speaker of the occasion, and Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, former Dean of Smith, and now one of its trustees.

Mrs. H. Starr Ballou, Jr., is President of the Boston Smith College Club and, by virtue of this office, also heads the League which includes the Smith alumnae groups in Salem, Winchester, the South Shore, Newton, Cambridge, Lynn, and Lexington. It has a full program during the season, with monthly meetings, usually addressed by one of the Smith professors, and two large fund-raising events as well as the annual luncheon.

The funds raised by the League go toward the full scholarship awarded each year to a girl in this area, enabling her to attend Smith, and for other girls pursuing their college work there, who need additional financial help.

Last fall, the first of these scholarship benefits was sponsored—two lectures, one by Mary Ellen Chase and the other by Prof. Sidney Fay, of Harvard. The second will be the Pop Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be sponsored by the League on May 12.

Mrs. Robert C. Leggett, of South Braintree, is Chairman of the luncheon next Saturday. Those at the head table, in addition to the two college presidents, will be Mrs. Hollis Gleason, of Cohasset, a Trustee of Smith and former National President of the Smith College Alumnae, and presidents of the various clubs comprising the League.

These are: Salem, Miss Marion Parker of Beverley; Winchester, Mrs. F. C. Neiley; South Shore, Mrs. S. C. Bedwell, of Braintree; Newton, Mrs. H. B. Cranshaw, of West Newton; Cambridge, Mrs. H. R. Silberman, of Cambridge; Lynn, Mrs. C. S. Smith, Jr., of Beach Bluff; and Lexington, Mrs. W. H. Bowker, of Lexington.

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By a Staff Photographer

Planning Arrangements for Dorothy Thompson Lecture

Left to right—Mrs. Samuel J. Newman, Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Jr., and Mrs. Herbert L. Carter. Mrs. Carter is President of the New England Farm and Garden Association which is sponsoring the event to be held April 14 in Symphony Hall, Boston.

Judge Lawrence G. Brooks of West Medford has been selected to conduct the question period following the lecture, according to an announcement made by the committee in charge which is headed by Mrs. James M. Newell of Boston. Mrs. Edward C. Moore is serving as treasurer.

Wellesley Hills Club President Is Re-elected

The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club today re-elected Mrs. Richard H. Davis to serve as President for the coming year. The election took place at the annual luncheon at the Maugus Club.

It was the Wellesley club's final meeting for this season. Officers elected to serve with Mrs. Davis are:

Vice-President, Mrs. George C. Prather; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edward P. Garland; Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of Membership, Mrs. Charles L. Alden, Jr.; Year Book Editor, Mrs. Richard S. Chamberlain; Treasurer, Mrs. Roger E. Hall; Federation Secretary, Mrs. James H. Odell; Auditor, Mrs. James H. Magee; Director in charge of Scholarship, Mrs. Joseph Krackeler; Director in charge of Civilian Defense, Mrs. Hall Nichols; Director in charge of War Relief, Mrs. Percy W. Havenstein.

Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Clarence J. Hunter; American Home Chairman, Mrs. Lewis C. Price, and Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Harold C. Robinson; Art and Crafts, Mrs. James Arrington; Drama, Mrs. Ira C. Foss; International Relations, Mrs. William G. Mueller; Literature, Mrs. Joseph O. Edwards; Program Chairman, Mrs. William H. Vogler, and Vice-Chairman, Mrs. James W. Thompson; Hospitality, Mrs. Edward L. Werner; Publicity, Mrs. George C. Simons. Mrs. J. Rhyne Killian was Chairman of this year's Nominating Committee.

The luncheon was in charge of Mrs. John N. Taylor, Tea Chairman, and Mrs. Freeman T. Putney, Hospitality Chairman. Annual reports were read and plans made for next year.

Weston to See Soviet Film For Russian Relief April 7

The Soviet film, "The Girl from Leningrad," will be shown at matinee and evening performances on Tuesday, April 7, in Weston Town House, for the benefit of Russian War Relief. Prof. Samuel H. Cross, head of the Slavic Languages Department at Harvard, will speak.

Chairman of the committee arranging the event is Mrs. Vcevold Strekalovsky of Weston, who with her artist husband is contributing the posters advertising the benefit.

Weston residents serving on Mrs. Strekalovsky's committee include Mme. Andre Bakeeff, Mrs. Royce Baker, Mrs. John A. Blanchard, 2d, Mrs. Thomas D. Cabot, Mrs. Stuart H. Clifford, Mrs. William E. Coues, Jr., Mrs. Oscar G. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davenport, Mrs. Gordon Donald, Mrs. Frederick C. Dumaine, Jr., Mrs. Marshall Dwinnell, Mrs. Earl H. Eacker, Mrs. Stanley G. Frenck, Mrs. Charles A. Janeway, Mrs. J. Philip Lane, Mrs. James T. Mountz, J. Donaldson Nicholls, Mrs. Donald D. Reynolds, Mrs. Edmund Stevens, Mrs. Homer N. Sweet, Mrs. Samuel S. Talbot, Mrs. Walter H. Trumbull and Mrs. Webb B. White.

Committee members from Wellesley are Mrs. Francis P. Hersey, Mrs. Roger Coe, Mrs. Gardner Bolster, Mrs. Cyril Shelvey, Mrs. Edward Earle, Mrs. Thomas Chesterton, Mrs. George Bartol, Mrs. Norman Hutton, Mrs. Robert Weise and Mrs. Vladimir Nabokov.

Also active in the preparations are Mrs. Brooks Stevens, Jr., of Concord, and Charles K. Cummings, Jr., of Kendal Green

Brighthelmstone Vice-Presidents' Day on April 6

April 6 has been set by the Brighthelmstone Club as the date for its annual Vice-Presidents' Day, with Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Fourth District Director and Mrs. Max Ulin, State Chairman of International Relations, as guests of honor.

A one-act comedy, 'Three Cents a Day," will be presented by the Literature and Drama Department as a feature of the afternoon program. Mrs. Chester Parsons is Chairman and Mrs. Emma S. Bradley is coach of the play. In the cast will be Mrs. John Ayer, Mrs. Warren Burnham, Mrs. Raymond Hatch, Mrs. Harry Raphel, Mrs. Edgar Riley and Mrs. Pedro Urbino. Miss Elizabeth Blaney is acting as Stage Manager.

There will also be a forum on "Radio Programs—Likes and Dislikes," conducted by Mrs. T. Lyman Tasker.

Mrs. Bernard Marshall, hospitality chairman, will serve dessert at 1:15 p. m. Her assistants will be the following new members: Mrs Thomas Ashley, Mrs. John Carr, Mrs. Stanwood Drake, Mrs. John Dykeman, Mrs. William Kempton, Mrs. Louis Lobel, Mrs. Henry Longfellow, Mrs. Irving Martin, Mrs. Richard Shaner, Mrs. Clarence Woodbury and Mrs. Carroll Wright.

After an informal reception, the President, Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, will open the meeting with the usual patriotic exercises.

The "Victory Fair" of the club will be held on April 15.

Sale to Benefit Girl Scout Camp At Winnepesaukee

The Girl Scout Camp at Treasure Island in Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., will benefit from a Rummage Sale to be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, April 9.

Mrs. A. Barr Comstock is General Chairman, and she announces that this year's sale will have many unusual departments to accommodate unusual contributions from friends of the Girl Scouts. The Government's urgency on the score of clean attics, it is hoped, will mean more contributions than ever.

There will also be a "Treasure Trove" containing articles that are "better-than-rummage," and it will be in charge of Mrs. Gardner Henderson, Mrs. Valentine Holingsworth, Mrs. George Parker, Miss Isabella Grandin, and Mrs. Kingsbury Browne.

Special committee chairmen are Miss Alice Thorndike, Miss Helen Carlin, Mrs. Edward B. Horne, Mrs. Henry Ogliby, Mrs. Raymond Kinsman. Others assisting include Mrs. Lawrence Holden, Mrs. Leo J. Dunn, Mrs. Henry Lucey, Mrs. Charles Calish, Mrs. Bernard J. McGaffigan, Mrs. T. M. Garvey, Mrs. John B. Kiniry, Mrs. Thomas F. Watson, Mrs. Edmund Delaney, Mrs. F. W. Beal, Miss Mafalda Fiorentino, Mrs. Eugen Gieringer, Mrs. David Bigwood.

Tan oxford. Sizes 6½ to 8, $3.95; 8½ to 12, $4.45; 12½ to 3, $4.95; 3½ to 8 (wing-tip), $5.95.

Patent strap. Sizes 6 to 8, $3.95; 8½ to 12 $4.45; 12½ to 3, $4.95; 3½ to 7, $5.95.

Black patent or navy calf pump in sizes 4 to 9, $5.95.

47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, and Wellesley Square

April Starts Career With A Full Moon

(Prepared by the Harden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History for The Christian Science Monitor.)

The month of April begins with a full moon which occurs at 8:32 a. m. (E. W. T.) on Wednesday and will rise at about sunset on Wednesday night. And since there are about 29½ days from one full moon to the next we will have full moon again at 5:59 p. m. (E. W. T.) on Thursday, the 30th. Last quarter moon occurs at 12:43 a. m. (E. W. T.) on Wednesday, the 8th. New moon is at 10:33 a. m. (E. W. T.) on Wednesday, the 15th, and first quarter at 2:10 p. m. (E. W. T.) on Thursday, the 23rd.

The three planets, Saturn, Mars and Jupiter, that have shone so brilliantly in our winter skies, are now working westward and will soon disappear. Saturn, the ringed planet, is rapidly approaching the sun but may be glimpsed in the western sky during the first half of the month.

The planets Jupiter and Mars will be in conjunction at 12 midnight (E. W. T) on Friday, the 3rd. Both of these planets are in the constellation of Taurus, the Bull. On the 15th Mars will set about six hours after the sun. Jupiter sets after midnight on that date.

Flower Mission Day Planned At Cantabrigia Club

"Flower Mission Day" at the Cantabrigia Club in Cambridge will be observed Friday, April 10, at a meeting which will convene at 2 p. m. in the clubhouse. The chief speaker will be Mrs. Chester S. Cook of Lexington on "Flower Arrangements Befitting Your Home."

The chairman of the division of Conservation and Gardens in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ralph G. Swain of Brockton, will also speak.

A talk on current events will be given by Mrs. N. Russell Cazmay. Mrs. H. Fletcher Peak, chairman of the Education Department of the club, is program chairman for the day.

Tea will be served, and Mrs. J. L. Mayer will act as hostess. Special guests from the Home for Aged People have been invited.

There will be a food sale conducted by the central committee, of which Mrs. Howe C. Amee is chairman.

Sky and Telescope

The Sky Picture for April

The stars for this month as seen from mid-northern latitudes at 10 p. m., April 7, and at 9 p. m., April 23. Magnitudes of the stars are indicated by the sizes of the disks marking the stars, and the names of some of the brighter stars appear. The ecliptic and equator are shown, the latter touching the east-west horizon points.

New Hampshire Preparing For Good Summer Business

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 1—New Hampshire is preparing for a good recreational business this summer on the assumption that increased purchasing power will offset such problems as gasoline and tire shortages.

It is conceded that the summer visitors will remain in one spot longer than in former years and that those areas with bus and train transportation may find themselves at an advantage.

Plans are being made to extend bus facilities to a number of recreational areas heretofore dependent upon the patronage of automobilists.

Many camp and summer home owners report receiving early inquiries. This is taken as an indication that while people are thinking of doing less traveling, they still are planning vacations.

Woodworking Plants

As the result of large unfilled demands for wood products, Edward Ellingwood, industrial agent for the New Hampshire Planning and Development Con..., is trying to find additional woodworking plants or to encourage their establishment or reopening. "Part of my present work," he says, "is devoted to trying to find New Hampshire manufacturers who will undertake to produce spice boxes, broom handles, hardwood marbles, wooden washtubs, and many other products, most of which are desired in large quantities."

Mr. Ellingwood says that he is receiving requests asking if plants in New Hampshire can turn out these and many other wooden items including lipstick holders, shaving soap bowls, and other novelties.

Many of New Hampshire's woodworking plants have had tough sledding for a number of years. They have seen the use of metal for many articles eliminate the call for wood. Now the whole situation has been reversed.

Plane Models

Employees and engineers of the New Hampshire Highway Department have completed the first units of their quota of 100 scale models of famous fighting planes. The models range from fighters to giant transports and heavy bombers. And they are patterned after the planes of practically all of the nations involved in the war. The highway workers have been meeting one night a week to work on this project, which is sponsored by the State Board of Vocational Education.

Working from photographs and drawings of the full-sized planes, the workmen have built the models out of a variety of materials. Between the weekly sessions the highway employees have put in work on their models at home. Following a short exhibit, the first lot of about 20 planes will be turned over to the Navy for use in training men in the service and in training civilian aircraft spotters. The group expects to turn out the balance of its 100 quota in the next few months.

Fire Warnings

With the coming of spring, State forestry officials are issuing their usual forest fire warnings. State Forester John H. Foster warns that the forest fires of 1941 were the worst in nearly 40 years, and that every effort must be made this year to cut the loss. Mr. Foster says that "we need our timber for war purposes and for fuel at home. Man power to fight fires is short, and what there is available should not be diverted from essential war industry and other defense tasks.

New Erskine School Head

The board of directors of the Erskine School in Boston has announced the resignation of Miss Edith A. Richardson as Director of the school. At the same time the board has announced the appointment of Mrs. Gertrude Brock Clark as the new Director.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

No Diminution In Dog Racing For Bay State

Despite various demands that dog racing be kept to a minimum during the war emergency and despite England's drastic curtailment of the "sport," Massachusetts dog tracks will operate a full 200 nights this year, the maximum under State law.

The State Racing Commission granted the Revere Racing Association a total of 100 racing days. The track will be allowed to conduct one racing meet from June 15 to Sept. 5, a total of 72 racing days, and another 28-day meet from Sept. 21 to Oct. 22.

To the Taunton Greyhound Association at Dighton went permission to conduct a meet from May 8 to July 4, a total of 50 days. The Massasoit Greyhound Association will run a 50-day meet from July 6 to Sept. 1 at Raynham.

Last year these tracks were permitted to operate the same number of days.

If regular blackouts are established, the Racing Commission is expected to determine whether dog racing should be abandoned entirely or whether races should be conducted in the afternoon, as permitted under a State law adopted in 1941.

The announcement of the dog racing dates completes the schedule of legalized gambling operations in Massachusetts for 1942. Last December the Racing Commission granted to the Eastern Racing Association a permit to conduct a horse racing meet at Suffolk Downs, East Boston, from May 11 to July 18, a total of 60 days. Last year Suffolk Downs also conducted a 60-day meet.

Display of the Flag Urged in New England

Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, and J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Safety Commite, have joined in an appeal to industrialists, shopkeepers, and householders to display the American Flag more prominently in the future.

The two men instructed New England civilian defense units to comply with the request immediately so far as it affects local, district, and regional defense centers.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 2
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87 (25.6m)
4:45 p. m.—Spanish.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

WGTR Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Music by Dant.
5:30 p. m.—Studio Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—News commentators.
7:30 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:45 p. m.—News commentators.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Music You Want.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Children's Musical Program.
3:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Dr. Owen Lattimore, Talk.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Frank Cubel, from Melbourne; sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—"The United Nations Speak"; Sir Gerald Campbell.
10:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Rudy Wallace's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up America"; Orchestra; vocalists.

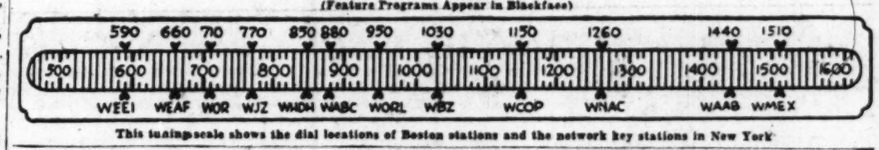
Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Khaki Scrap Book." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Shows of War." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Fourth Act of "The Marriage of Figaro." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Children's Musical Pgm.	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Baritone and organ	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 United We Stand	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Mosaics"; organ	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Dance Matinee
5:00 "Music in the Air"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 "Dance Music"	Superman; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	Harper House; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frank Parker, Songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Harry James's Orch
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Buddy Clark, Songs
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Dean Hudson's Orch
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Owen Lattimore	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater; Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	John Kirby's Orchestra	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street	Musical Knowledge	Sir Gerald Campbell	Local sports
10:30 Music: Easter Mus.	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Griff Williams' Orch.	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	H. A. Reynolds; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Author's Playhouse;	"Tune Up America;" Dave	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Rose's Orch.; guest	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Revelle Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45 program; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy songs
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Chorus of Institute	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 of Musical Art	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "This We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Musical Milkwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15 American Stories	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Musical program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Cowboy songs
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Guadalaraja Trio
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense Talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	'Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington News	Serenade in Tangotime	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Musical Roundup"	"Music Styled for You"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Songs by Elvira"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Salute to South America	Sterling Young's Orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopes' Orchestra	"Light of the World"; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Contrast in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	School of the Air	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	'Against the Storm"; sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review;	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	music, comedy, int'rv'ws	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Inaugural Ceremonies of	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Holy Thursday Program	Dance Matinee
4:15 Jobs for Victory	Chilean Pres. J. A. Rios	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	from Glendale, Calif.	Dance Matinee
4:30 Landt Trio, songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Dance Matinee
5:00 Request Bureau	News; Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Harper House; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; Tropical Moods	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Master Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; sports	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Network program	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Andrews Sisters
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Network program	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Yale Glee Club
8:30 People's Platform:	Andre Durieux's Orch.	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs
8:45 Din'r Forum; News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"How Should America	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30 "Big Town"	Take the Offensive?"	Lester; Music Maids;	Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"	America's Town Meeting	guests; orchestra	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"The Seven Last Words	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line"; de-	of Christ"; by George S.	Barrymore; guests	Griff Williams' Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 fense program	Dane, conductor	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty'; Talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	"Tropical Serenade"; Bob	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Stanley's Orch.; tenor.	Day's End; News

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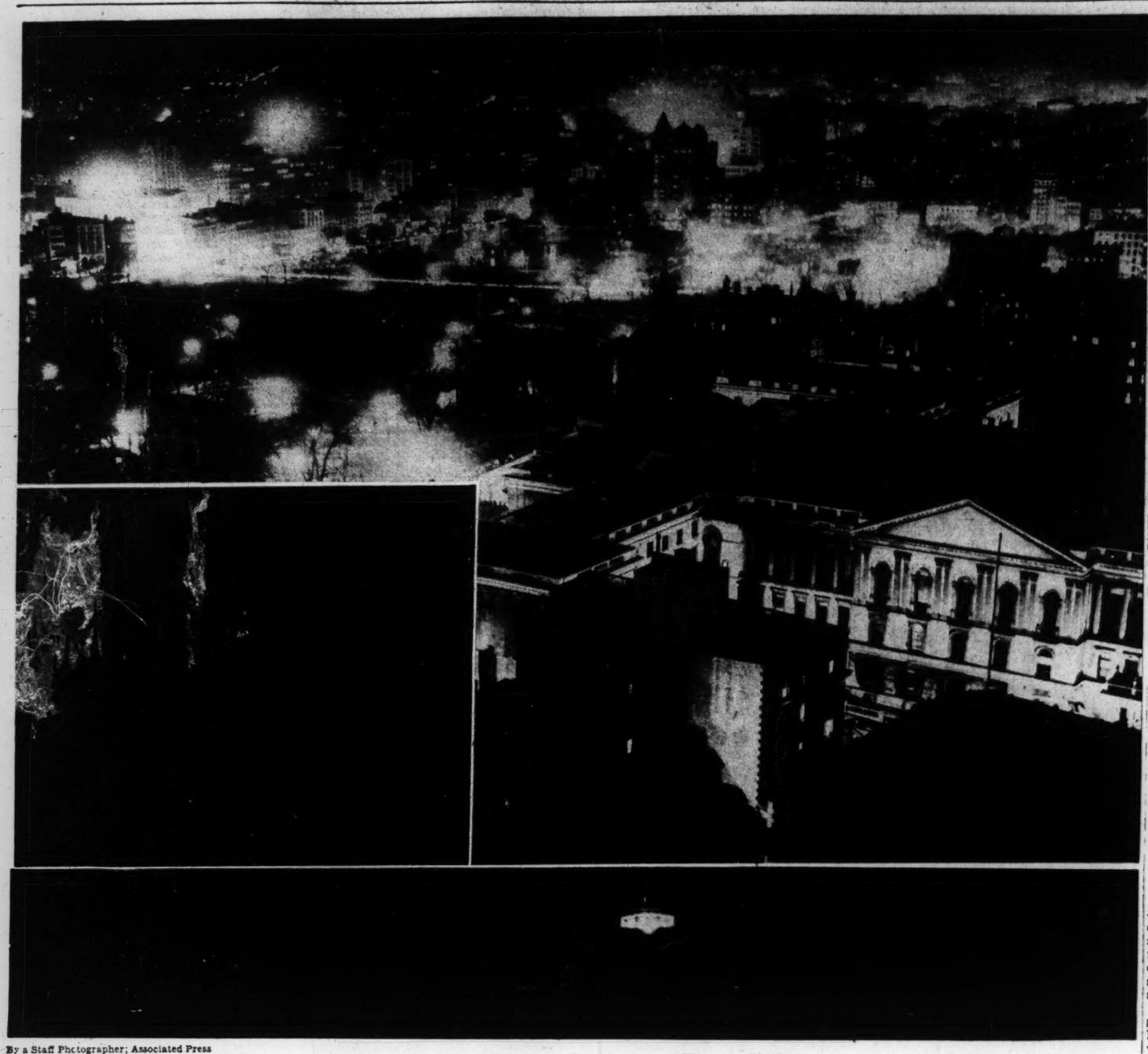

By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press

Striking Study in Wartime Contrasts on Boston Skyline

Upper: Looking out over the State House, Common and Back Bay from Boston's Suffolk County Courthouse last night, the photographer caught the glitter and sparkle of a great city aglow with light and life. After the sirens' blast, the same view was one of utter blackness as not only Boston but 48 other adjacent cities and towns, comprising a population of more than 1,700,000, withdrew from the streets and extinguished all visible lights. The photographer's record of the inky blackout (reduced in size) appears in the inset.

Lower: From the lofty Custom House tower on the Boston waterfront, only one bright spot showed during the blackout. It was the brightly illuminated tower of the Suffolk County Courthouse, where civil defense officials, Army and Navy observers, and newspaper men were watching the spectacular test.

Easter Hat Wins Over Blackout and Rain

Like Yom Kippur

Blackout vignettes:

The young lady on the Lieutenant's arm faced an important decision. She was torn by an internal struggle, but concealed it very well. There have been more momentous decisions made, of course, by others in the history of the world, Caesar crossing the Rubicon and things like that. But this was a problem, nonetheless, it might have a bearing on the young lady's whole future, who could say?

It all boiled down to this. For this important date she had worn her new Easter hat. It was beginning to rain, and her soldier friend wanted to stay out on the corner and watch the lights go out. The question was whether to fall into that easy comaraderie, that "everybody-is-my-pal, and-rats-on-hats" attitude that is recommended as the proper aprpoach for service men, or whether to be sensible, and feminine, and duck for cover.

There was a furtive glance at the lowering sky, a sigh—and the hat won.

"It's like Yom Kippur, you know, the Jewish holiday," the paper boy on the corner complained, "cuts my business 50 per cent. Think what it costs the theaters, the restaurants; think what it costs the light company. Not cheap, this blackout, you bet. Costs a million, I think."

Night Shadows

The Inspector was in plain clothes. He held an impromptu reception, like a royal court, on the hotel steps. His henchmen, Harry and Joe, lurked near by, ready to pounce on the Inspector's nod. Most of the lights were already out, a dim glow filtered from the busy lobby to the steps.

A rotund gentleman, mellowed by a lately consumed dinner, ambled up the street, nodded with extreme charm and graciousness to the Inspector.

"It's just four months I am from the farm," said the Inspector cryptically by way of reply. "Card sharp," he then whispered, not too confidentially.

A sharp-eyed individual, dressed like a banker, except for the black Homburg walked briskly by, a brief nod for the Inspector, who saluted gravely. "Big dog track man."

A furtive, thin-faced man, with collar turned up, came around the corner, observed the scene, paused involuntarily, drew a breath, walked sans expression past the Inspector.

"How long you been out?" the Inspector inquires politely.

"February 16," replies the furtive one with exactness, out of the side of his mouth, not pausing in his walk.

From a taxi at the curb emerges a couple in evening finery.

"Blackout party on the eighth floor," comments the Inspector.

"Ships that pass in the night. . . .
On the ocean of life we pass
and speak one another. . . ."

Robert R. Mullen

Few Blackout Violations

Police dockets in Boston were almost, but not quite, clean after last night's blackout.

Two reports indicating violations of blackout requirements were received at Boston police headquarters this morning. One involved an attempt by Gabriel Goldberg of Dorchester to slash the tires of an air raid warden. The second was based on a refusal to put out lights in a South Boston home and an attack on a policeman.

In the Dorchester court this morning, Mr. Goldberg's case was continued until April 8. He was held in $200 personal bail by Judge Richard M. Walsh, and charged with injury to personal property.

With the exception of these two incidents, headquarters this morning said violations were practically nil. Several persons were warned to turn out their lights in Brighton, the police said, but added that in most cases lights had been left on through carelessness. Police also reported they were compelled to warn a few downtown business firms which left their lights ablaze.

Portland Forms Motorcycle Corps

PORTLAND, Maine, April 1 (AP)—A squadron of veteran motorcyclists, including several with semi-professional racing experience, is being organized as a corps of auxiliary police messengers for blackout and air-raid service.

Explaining the value of such a group, Police Captain Harold K. Maguire said that the "police radio will have to go off the air during real blackouts, as its beam might otherwise give aid to enemy aircraft. This leaves us with the problem of speedy communication and messenger service that the telephone alone cannot completely fill. I am certain that a flying squadron of picked motorcycle messengers will go a long way to fill that gap."

Mere Man Rules in Boston —Just 15 Minutes in Blackout

Not since the days of the Puritans, surely, have the men of Boston enjoyed the supremacy which was theirs for the space of 15 minutes last night. The City went as masculine as any "Chinatown," for the women were ordered to remain indoors, including even the air wardens, fire-fighters and first-aiders of the Women's Defense Corps.

Wandering through Atlantic Avenue and Summer Street the lone gal reporter was impressed by the solemn, respectful hush in these ordinarily dizzy traffic-ways between 8:45 p. m. and the end of the blackout at 9:27 o'clock. Shortly after 8:30 o'clock the last Fish Pier bus rolled off from South Station, and inspectors of the Boston Elevated Railway began putting out lights of subway exits and entrances. "I had to bust that bulb in the last blackout," one informed a comrade, struggling with a stubborn switch.

Cafeterias opposite the station kept their lights on until the official signal was given, and the few customers still lingering at the tables decided to remain there until the end of the blackout. Trains were on regular schedules, and passengers arriving in South Station waited near the tracks with their baggage, or sat in pitch darkness in the waiting room, or stood in exits, watching what they could see of the show in Dewey Square. So orderly were they, that police and the air wardens, muffled up in an interesting assortment of old jackets and hats, and swinging business-like truncheons, had nothing to do but walk around.

As the waiting grew rather long in the dense blackness, unrelieved by moonlight or stars, one warden, who "kime from Johannesburg," undertook to explain the difference in Yiddish as spoken in Germany, France, Russia and the United States. "But the verbs are the same," he volunteered, as the reporter moved off and, groping her way along the side of the station, finally got hold of a swinging door.

"Cab, lady!" cried a taxi driver facetiously, as she joined the little group of passengers by the information desk. When the laughter subsided, he added; "just force of habit!"

Everything was darkened in the station, with the exception of a narrow area through the middle, dimly marked out by an occasional patch of yellow light from the ceiling. The kiosks were in total darkness and at first appeared to have shut up shop, but close inspection showed the young women attendants behind the magazine racks, patiently waiting for the lights to reappear.

Traffic was resumed the minute the sireens whee-ooped again, and the illuminations of the streets returned. There was no rush at Park Street. Few persons were traveling in subway and street cars. The reporter, coming into Back Bay, heard one woman remark: "You should have seen the view of the Fenway from my fifth-floor apartment. It was lovely. You could see Muddy River distinctly. It was a sort of—well—a Whistler nocturne. You can't blackout beauty, can you?"

P. P. S.

Boston Shoe Concern Aids Workers Buy Bonds

A "share-the-cost" plan to stimulate employee purchases of United States defense bonds has just been announced by French, Shriner & Urner, Boston, manufacturers of men's shoes.

For each $25 bond purchased, French, Shriner & Urner will contribute $5 to the employee's bond-purchase account. Each employee may benefit up to the amount of $20 by this offer.

Lofty Outlook Shows Boston But Inkspot

An enemy bomber circling over Greater Boston last night would have been hard put to sight a vulnerable target within the 600-square-mile area obscured in wartime darkness if a comparison can be drawn from the view presented from lofty Great Blue Hill in Milton. For within the all-inclusive perspective seen from the watch-tower atop this highest-of-all hills within 30 miles of the Massachusetts coast, 640 feet above sea level, scarcely a light capable of offering guidance to hostile aircraft was visible.

At 8:30 p. m., just before the anticipated hour of the blackout, we assumed our vantage points along the granite parapet of the wind-blown prospect. Dropping away to all sides and stretching as far as the eye could see were the lights of some 50 communities comprising Metropolitan Boston. A million twinkling pin-pricks cast a faint glow on the low-hanging clouds. It was hard to conceive that these peaceful cities and towns would soon shroud their lights as a war precaution.

"This blackout had better come quick if I'm going to stick it out here," my companion chattered as the cold wind whipped rain into our faces. As if by a pre-arranged signal the gas-lamp area in Roslindale and Mattapan slowly winked out. It was hard to distinguish any one cluster of lights as they were extinguished, but soon a growing shadow of blackness crept from section to section. By nine o'clock a noticeable area of light had been darkened.

Suddenly the sky seemed to shut down on our hilltop observatory. As the wind brought the far-off wail of the sirens and whistles to our ears, the incandescant horizon dimmed out. North, South, East, and West of our hub paled into Cimmerian darkness in a few minutes. Only a factory working on war production remained aglow. And this snuffed out in the final five minutes of the test.

Far off on the distant horizon a red glow appeared on the clouds. This was later identified as a light cast from the boilers of an Everett plant too busy on war work to observe the blackout. Then the probing fingers from Army searchlights traced the sky in search of airplanes bearing official observers.

The 20-minute period of the eclipse passed quickly and soon whole sections of light burst forth in their former brilliance. We began the downward trek to the base of the hill, convinced that epemy airmen would, to say the least, find it difficult to seek out Boston during a blackout.—**K. M.**

How Blackout Came to Newton In Series of Triple Alarms

By John Bond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass. (Heart of the Blackout Belt), April 1—I saw New England's greatest blackout test through three pairs of eyes last night.

At 8:36, when "Green One" was flashed into the Newton report center, I stood with William Fawcett, Lyscom Bruce, and Alexander Standish, Chief Air Raid Warden, Deputy Chief Air Raid Warden, and Blackout Officer, respectively, and saw, as an ARP official views it, how the great telephone fan system of alerting the civilian defense forces of the suburban city gets under way.

Then, while Green One was humming over the wires to the remotest parts of the city, I hustled into my car and drove to Institution Hill, Newton Center, to the home of Avard Craig, superintendent of buildings at the Andover Newton Theological Seminary and neighborhood warden. He is also the man responsible for sounding one of Newton's three alarm sirens, mounted on the top of Colby Hall on the Seminary campus.

As I proceeded through Newton Center there was not the slightest sign to indicate that shortly the community would be plunged into darkness. Unlike the earlier test when wardens and auxiliary police were on the streets long before the appointed hour of 9 o'clock not one was in evidence. They were still in their homes waiting for the phone call that would hurry them to their posts.

First Wardens Met

At the top of the long hill to the highest elevation in Newton I met my first wardens—two young men stationed there to prevent the hill's being taken over by sight-seers, as on the previous blackout. They were strictly on the job, and demanded to see my newspaper credentials before permitting me to continue.

Arriving at Mr. Craig's house, I found him waiting, with his family and friends who had dropped in, for the first phone call—some eight minutes after I had left ARP headquarters. Presently the phone bell rang and I saw what happens when a "raid" is on as the warden sees it.

In about three minutes this alert warden had made the calls to his post wardens and was standing-by for "Green Three" (Red) which would send him running across the campus and up the fire escape of Colby Hall to the cupola in which the gasoline engine which operates the siren is kept and on which the horn itself is mounted.

I decided to mount the roof before the signal was flashed. As I crossed the tree-dotted campus street and house lights were still on. Overhead an Army plane was caught in the brilliant beams of two anti-aircraft lights.

Up Ladders to Roof

Despite an aversion to high places I climbed the iron fire escape to the third floor level where I found a wooden ladder leading perpendicularly to the roof. Below me wardens dimmed the gas lights—first step in the blackout operation.

It was raining now and the slightly pitched tin roof looked slippery as I reached the top of the ladder. Eastward I could see the glow of Boston and the flashing display signs in Kenmore Square.

Another plane, presumably Army, came over. More antiaircraft lights swept the sky.

Suddenly the rest of the Newton street lights snuffed out. I could hear wardens passing through the streets below shouting to householders to "douse those lights." In the distance Boston still glowed—a brilliant spot on the horizon. I now saw the blackout through eyes of a citizen.

Howl of Siren Comes

From afar the familiar short blast of air-raid alarms could be heard. Below us in the direction of Newtonville the weird banshee-like howl of the siren on City Hall came into action.

Presently Warden Craig's head appeared over the roof's edge and in a few moments the siren on Institution Hill was shrieking its warning.

As though a mighty giant had huffed and puffed, the brilliant glow of Boston vanished. In all directions as far as the eye could see the blackout was complete. Only the air beacons in Wellesley and Natick could be seen to the west and eastward only the radio towers on Soldiers Field Road and the lights of a defense plant in Watertown broke the darkness.

Seekonk Schedules Surprise Blackout

Blackouts in Massachusetts scheduled for tonight and tomorrow (Thursday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Seekonk ..... Surprise

Thursday

None

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With Americans in Australia: Hale, Well-Fed, Ready to Go

Continued from Page 1

of all types. There are several hotels. In the shopping section, sidewalks are covered against the summer sun and winter rains.

From town, your soldier journeyed along a road beyond which is an almost empty expanse of rolling public grazing lands.

That is where he found his camp—at present a new tent city where everyone is engaged in making things tighter against the weather.

His tent has a wooden floor and tin stove. He is sleeping on a straw-stuffed mattress with four blankets, if needed. Now he is dressed in dungarees most of the time, building tin-sided and roofed mess halls and wash rooms and generally getting the camp into order. He is eating standing up outdoors now, and eating well. Here is the menu for the day I visited camp: Breakfast, hard- or soft-boiled eggs, fried potatoes, rolled oats, coffee, jam, bread and butter, dry cereal and fresh milk. Dinner, beef hash, baked potatoes, creamed sweet potatoes, cole slaw, catsup, stewed apricots, bread and butter, coffee, and milk. Supper, Swiss steak, boiled potatoes, creamed carrots, butterscotch pudding, bread and butter, coffee and milk.

Australian Rations

Food is cooked in the Army's new aluminum traveling ranges. All food is delivered to the camp from the Australian Quartermaster, who is paid to provide the regular Australian ration of food. The mess officer says that at first most of the meat supplied was mutton and the boys complained at the superabundance of this unaccustomed meat.

Also, the Australian ration provided tea, cabbage, and squash whereas the Americans wanted coffee and different vegetables. Now they are getting beef, coffee, carrots, turnips, beans and, everyone is happier. There is plenty of excellent butter which I saw being used for cooking in place of lard.

The local Y. M. C. A. has set up a recreation tent provided with ping pong tables and other games. In it the chaplain presided at one end, receiving and censoring homegoing mail. Incoming mail is beginning to arrive and most of the boys have received one or two letters already but are hoping for many more soon. Outdoor recreation includes baseball and football.

In the evenings, soldiers are free to visit town, returning to camp at midnight. They are particularly well established in this town as all were billeted with town families on their arrival because the camp was not ready. Now, all have town friends where relations are excellent. The townsfolk had been deeply apprehensive when first told that it would be necessary to take in American soldiers.

Like most Australians, they had expected the Hollywood version of gangsters and toughs. But within a day after the troops arrived, families which at first had sidestepped taking any in, were offering rooms to soldiers. A deep regret was general when the troops moved into camp. As a result, every boy has a cordial visiting place in town. Frequent dances have been arranged and ample partners are available.

Soldiers in this camp came from many parts of the United States, mostly from the South and West. Here is what some of the Yankees say about wartime life in Australia:

Sidney Feldman, whose father, sister and brother live in Roxbury, Mass., has received one letter and hopes to receive more soon. He is glad his transport landed at Australia instead of elsewhere and says: "You can feel you are fighting for people of your own kind here. The civilians have been great to us. They are fine people with a good sense of humor."

Colister Edward Critzer of Springfield, Mass., has received two letters from his brother. He says he is getting bored with peaceful camp life and wants action. "I want to get this thing over with and win our war quickly so that I can get back home and start that chicken farm I have always wanted. This is a fine country and a lot different than I expected. It is much more civilized. I thought it would be just a wild country filled with blacks."

Eugene Gula Parnets of New Bedford, Mass.: "It is nice here with a climate about the same as at home. The people are fine. It was a grand surprise to be billeted at first in houses for nobody thought that would happen. I got in with a nice family and often go back to visit now. It is lots better to be fighting here than in some other places. We didn't have any idea where we were going until we landed. Thought we might be bound for India. It was a big relief to end here. It is just like the United States except that it is 10,000 miles away. The sooner we start an offensive the better I will be pleased. Let's get it over with and get home."

Fond Recollections

Lieut. Louis Fontaine, whose mother lives in Greenfield, Mass., recalled that when in 1927 he was a telephone company coin-box collector in North Adams and Williamstown he had complained that Williams students' tricks included dropping French five centime pieces in the boxes instead of nickels. This forced the writer to admit that he had returned from Paris the previous summer and was included among the culprits who had brought back some of these coins which Lieutenant Fontaine had saved as souvenirs. We reminisced about the Berkshire Hills. He likes Australia, but shares with the enlisted men the hope for quick action which is almost universal.

Men and officers are all hearty, healthy, and appear to be well fed. All hope for early action as a means of quick victory and an early return home. They consider Australia as the most desirable place possible to fight this war and are thankful for its many familiar elements.

Big Bite for Japanese Army

By a Staff Artist

Reported as Next Objective of Tokyo

A glance at the map above clearly indicates the magnitude of the task facing Japan if it attempts to conquer Siberia. Arrows show potential points of Japanese offensive needed for the effort to control the Siberian Pacific region.

War Council: Support For MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

direction of all the armed forces in the Pacific theater and while at his press conference the President again stated that his authority was definite and inclusive, he seemed to be aware that some barriers had arisen in carrying it out.

It was for this reason that today's meeting of the Council took up this question and agreed that every power which General MacArthur needs to execute his task will be made available to him immediately and in such a manner that internal disputes can no longer arise.

At his press conference, the President directed special attention to Holy Week and read correspondents an excerpt from a letter he had received from a friend. The excerpt was:

"No matter what may be the religious faith of individuals, most Americans see in Calvary's cross the eternal symbol that light will conquer darkness, truth prove stronger than error, life greater than death.

"It is the only sign by which we can conquer the powers of black paganism that now threaten everything which we hold dear."

Queried whether Australia and New Zetland would be represented on the British-American Munitions Assignment Board, the President said no. All the consultations of the Pacific Council, he explained, would end up in general agreements, and, in the case of munitions, the agreements would be carried out in good faith by the people who make the munitions for the benefit of all.

Because India is not a member of the Pacific Council a radio commentator sharply asked: "Is there any chance that this will be corrected?"

The President responded that he was not aware that the Pacific lapped the shores of India.

President Roosevelt then went on to describe in layman's terms the military geography of the area. The Pacific theater of the war, he said, extended to Singapore. Everything west of Australia, he said, would be in the Indian Ocean, but he did not suggest that an Indian Ocean Council be set up. China is in the Pacific theater of the war, he pointed out, but a part of its army is fighting in Burma. He underlined that there was necessarily a certain amount of overlapping, and no brick walls could be erected around the different theaters.

Is Japan to Invade Siberia Or Is Report a Nazi Trick?

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of Stockholm comes a typical Nazi trial balloon in the shape of a discussion, in Field Marshal Hermann Göring's Essen National Zeitung, of Japanese plans for an invasion of Siberia. Interesting is the follow-up from Chungking, corroboration by a "military spokesman to the effect that 33 Japanese divisions, some 500,000 men, are massed in Manchukuo, for the jump-off.

Fact or fiction? A lure to prevent Russian reinforcements west of the Urals, to distract United Nations' attention from other fronts? Has Japan in effect sufficient troops to engage in a third major campaign? Again, and this is worthy of some consideration, there is always the possibility that Hitler is actually trying to trick his Axis partner, capitalizing on Nippon's fear of Vladivostok as an air base menace, to produce a Japanese move in that direction.

Are Things What They Seem?

The conventional plan for a Japanese attack on Siberia, as discussed frequently, considers the long, overland stroke through Manchukuo into the Amur Valley near Blagoveschensk, accompanied by a still longer thrust through Mongolia, via Chita, in the Baikal area. Such a plan might well have been put into effect were Japan unemcumbered by other major operations in far distant fields.

That the Chinese report indicates massing of troops for these long-range operations is quite probably the result of intentional feints.

Much more probable, under present conditions—if the Japanese general staff has decided that the Vladivosok menace must be removed—would be an entirely different, short-range operation, stemming from Harbin down the Old Chinese Eastern Railway Line, via Mulin, on Nikolsk-Ussuri, the vital railway junction 50 miles north of Vladivostok.

Might Base on Korea

At the same time another drive from Korea, based on the coastal railway terminus of Rashin, to seize Possiet Bay, thence pressing up the post road skirting Peter the Great and Amur Bays, would be in order.

Cutting the Ussuri Railroad Line at Nikolsk-Ussuri would close the gate to reinforcements and supply munitions and foodstuffs must flow from Khaborovsk, from whence all munitions and foodstuffs must flow into the fortress, either from the west via the Trans-Siberian Line, or from Komsomolsk on the Amur, Soviet Russia's new industrial center.

That such attack would bring almost instant Soviet retaliation by long-range bombing operations against Japan itself, cannot be denied, unless the Japanese initial blow by air so crippled Soviet air forces as to remove the menace. Again one wonders why, if such plans were really about to be launched, the Nipponese would toss away the advantage of surprise.

Recalls Episode of 1918

Speculation on the probabilities of a campaign in this area, where American soldiers campaigned from 1918 to 1920, brings to mind a little-known World War I sideshow, obscured by the larger picture of the A. E. F.

Few Americans today realize that two regiments of United States Infantry, the 27th and 31st, were scattered in what turned out to be guerrilla warfare from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal, along the Trans-Siberian Line; to Harbin on the Chinese Eastern Line, and up to Khabarovsk along the Ussuri Line.

The late Maj. Gen. William S. Graves handled a delicate situation at that time, in which Japanese attempts to seize the Maritime Provinces were thwarted by the presence of our troops. Another objective of our forces there was the evacuation, successfully accomplished, of the Czechoslovak legions.

A New Nazi War of Nerves

Sober consideration of all the factors involved in this German-advertised potential move of Japan to invade Siberia leads one to conclude that it is but a part of the Axis psychological warfare. Hitler must indeed have several worries on the Western Front at present, as evidenced by the air attacks on Murmansk to protect his northern anchor in Finland, and the counterattacks on the Mid-Russian Front to preserve his islands of resistance.

British forays on the coast of France necessitate the maintenance of strong garrisons there. The Libyan Front, the Hungarian-Rumanian friction, and pressure on his Crimean holdings must be hindering preparations for the spring offensive, wherever that may come.

In other words, the war of nerves is not one-sided at present. One may assume that Göring's naïve discussion of one more Japanese offensive is in reality the opening gun in a Nazi psychological spring offensive, designed to distract attention from the real Nazi objective, whatever that may be.

Barge Canal and Pipeline Pepper's Oil-Relief Plan

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Legislation authorizing construction of a barge canal and a temporary pipeline across Florida along the route of the long-sought Florida ship canal was introduced yesterday by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, who told the Senate this would relieve the East Coast pretroleum shortage.

Senator Pepper said that an 82-mile pipeline to connect the Atlantic and Gulf inland waterways could be installed by midsummer and could deliver 250,000 barrels of petroleum daily across the peninsula while the barge waterway was being dug.

Defense Balks India Accord

Continued from Page 1

large element of the American population."

The Manchester Guardian calls for facing up to this situation so that it shall not, as after the last war, be a contributory cause of "crippling the organization of peace at its birth."

Thus, it is hoped that whatever the outcome of the present Indian discussions, at least the British Government will be credited in the United States with having now done its best to give India its freedom.

At the same time British opinion, while showing more readiness to understand American concern over the Indian settlement, is also hardening in expecting new efforts by Americans to take an objective and far-seeing view of the immensity of the Indian problem.

There is a feeling here that American public opinion has been inclined to oversimplify Indian affairs; that persuasive advocates of the Hindu case in the United States have, for instance, tended to overshadow other aspects of the Indian picture from the American people.

In consequence it is thought here that the Hindu viewpoint is liable to get a more sympathetic hearing and even be mistaken for Indian opinion.

The Washington correspondent of the Times of London today writes of that section of American public opinion which assumes in the Indian situation that "little more is involved than a British unwillingness to permit the resort to a system which, like the American system, reposes upon a majority vote.

"Indian questions have been discussed in American terminology and the romantic concept of American political experience has been summoned up to suggest a solution. The ancient truth that freedom is not the absence of restraint, but presence of order has had little or no statement."

There is widespread appreciation here of the understanding and good will being shown toward Britain in its negotiations with India by the United States Administration, by members of Congress, by the diplomatic representatives of the United Nations in the United States and by many American newspapers.

Nevertheless, it is probably American criticism on the Indian question which provides the most hopeful medium for fresh development in Anglo-American co-operation out of this new milestone in the British Commonwealth policy. For it is on issues such as the right to criticize each other's external and internal affairs that a real and lasting understanding appears alone capable of being built.

Reversing Getting To Giving—Plus

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (AP)—Youngsters at the Maud B. Booth Home had been anticipating Easter ever since last April. The day meant gift baskets heaped high with goodies for the underprivileged boys and girls.

Then they had an idea. This year they'll give baskets—to soldier boys who miss their homes, too.

"We know what it means to be alone on a holiday," said one orphan boy of 10 years. "We want the soldiers to know someone is remembering them."

The idea was the children's own. They're filling the baskets with candy, fruit, and cookies.

Some are going even further.

"All of us who can," beamed a little girl, "are going to put a nickel in our baskets. Just in case the soldier doesn't like what we send and wants to buy something for himself."

Allies Link Burma Defeat to Lack of Planes

Continued from Page 1

Wainwright's men in the Bataan Peninsula faced heavier attacks than had come for some time and some of their advanced posts were taken, although the attacks were held up before they reached the main American lines.

Burma:

Toungoo was abandoned yesterday by the sturdy remnant of the Chinese garrison which had held out there through five days of terrific air and ground assault and then battered a way to rejoin troops which their American commander, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, personally led to their relief.

Not until ordered by radio to retreat after General Stilwell's forces proved unable to break the Japanese line 12 miles north of the town did the garrison budge from its shallow machine-gun holes and rifle pits in the eastern outskirts of Toungoo.

The Chinese crossed the Sittang River under almost point-blank fire, forcing a way through the invaders' lines, and scattered in the wooded hills northeast of the town whence they made their way north to the main Chinese lines.

Despite the battering they withstood as they forced the Japanese to pay heavily for every inch of the town, the garrison had showed no sign of surrendering.

The fight they put up made the Battle of Toungoo the fiercest of the Burma campaign so far.

The Chinese garrison had been cut off from all supplies except one ammunition convoy which slipped through the Japanese lines.

Since Sunday it had been apparent that the Chinese relief drive down the Road to Mandalay from the north could not reach the hemmed-in troops, and it became a question of how many of the trapped troops could be saved.

To accomplish this, units of the Chinese relief forces pushed southwest from Yedashe to draw the Japanese strength away from the east and weaken the invaders' lines there for the garrison's break-through.

Observers said that had the Chinese reinforcements, now in line 12 miles north of Toungoo, been available there a week ago, the issue might have been different.

The Chinese counter drive, however, could not be started until March 27. Lack of air support for the Chinese was regarded as a large factor in the outcome.

The Chungking press appealed to the Allies to send air reinforcements to Burma immediately to support Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

The newspapers said the lack of adequate plane strength had caused numerous Allied reverses since the Pacific war began.

Meanwhile, to the west of Toungoo, British and Indian detachments, cut off from Prome by a Japanese wedge across the road at Shwedaung, have battled their way back to the main British line in a two-day fight, a communiqué declared.

Nevertheless, the war report said, the Japanese still were massed in strength at Shwedaung, on the road 10 miles south of Prome, and astride the Rangoon-Prome rail line north of Paungde.

The British still barred the way into Prome, gateway to the West Burma oil fields. With their patrols along the Irrawaddy pulled back to guard their right flank, they waited for the full shock of the Japanese attack from the south.

The war report said that the force which had been cut off from Prome consists of units of Gloucesters, West Yorkshires, Cameronians, and Duke of Wellingtons, assisted by two Indian Frontier Force battalions from the north. These units opened the road late on March 30 after hard fighting under intense enemy air action throughout the day.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that the Japanese, in a heavy attack on the right center of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's line in Bataan, captured some of the advanced positions but were halted in hand-to-hand combat before they reached the main American-Filipino line.

The communiqué said in part: "Japanese infantry opened a heavy attack on the right center of our line. Several waves of assault troops, supported by heavy mortar fire, made repeated attacks on our outposts. Some of our advanced positions were taken after fierce bayonet fighting. Our troops were reinforced and after several hours of savage hand-to-hand combat the enemy attack was brought to a halt before it reached our main line.

"A formal apology was made by the Japanese Imperial High Command in the Philippines for the aerial bombing of our base hospital in Bataan. In a radio broadcast a Japanese Army spokesman declared that the bombing was unintentional.

"The enemy made a number of minor air raids on Corregidor and our rear areas in Bataan during the daylight hours of March, 31. Most of these attacks were made by flights of two planes. The 116th air attack on Corregidor was brought to an abrupt end when the two heavy Japanese bombers engaged in the raid were shot down by our antiaircraft artillery."

Australia:

United States and Australian fliers, attacking Japan's invasion fringe in the islands above Australia, hammered again today at Salamaua, New Guinea.

A communiqué said the airdrome was the raiders' target and that hits were scored on the runway.

This continuation of the aerial offensive by Australia's defenders followed two days of blows in which, Prime Minister John Curtin announced, 3 enemy planes were destroyed, 10 probably destroyed, and 5—including 4 flying boats machine-gunned at Koepang, Dutch Timor—were damaged—a total of 18 aircraft put out of action.

All these attacks were made without loss to the United Nations' air forces.

There was growing optimism among Australian observers that the Japanese can be held off in New Guinea although they were cautious not to over-emphasize the enemy's recent withdrawal from the inundated Markham Valley.

Nevertheless, they said, the withdrawal means that Japan's hold now is confined to the narrow coastal strip where its position may be made precarious. The vital point, in these informants' view, is that the Japanese now cannot disperse their planes—which was seen as a prime goal of the march into the Valley.

The arrival of the wet season, which lasts three months, was accepted as the chief cause for the withdrawal, but it was believed also that heavy air blows struck at the invaders' shipping and planes were another factor.

The New Guinea correspondent of the Sydney Sun, citing the Japanese failure to raid Port Moresby for the last six days, declared the invaders had been forced on the defensive in that area.

While he also stressed the enemy's heavy plane losses, he pointed out it would not be wise to accept the present lull in offensive action as any indication of a collapse of Japanese striking power.

Meanwhile, Army Minister Francis M. Forde said Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific, had called on him and expressed complete approval of the reorganization of the Australian Army.

Mr. Forde said General MacArthur had made certain suggestions regarding the Army and Australian defenses which were receiving immediate attention. He quoted the United States General as saying he had been impressed with the leading Australian officers he had met and was certain he and Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of ground troops in Australia, would work together "like twin brothers."

Australia Puts Lid On Imported Liquor

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia
April 1

Importation of liquors, liqueurs and wines has been banned, so that the only spirits available are Australian products, which already have been reduced by one third.

Standard Urged Government To Act on Rubber, Farish Says

Continued from Page 1

formation about synthetic rubber was given freely to the Army and Navy, but that the Government was urged to act promptly if there was any possibility that rubber supplies might be cut off in the event of war. This began eight months before even the European war started and nearly three years before Pearl Harbor."

Report on Plant Visit

Senator O'Mahoney directed his attention to a memo put in the record earlier by Mr. Arnold, taken from Standard's files, dealing with a visit of a representative of the Navy's Bureau of Construction and Repair to the Bayway, N. J., synthetic rubber plant. The report of this visit from the Standard files included the following, as written by a Standard Oil official:

"As agreed upon, I took Mr. Werkenthin (of the Navy) over to the K. plant when it appeared that I could not very well steer his interest away from the (butyl) process. However, I am quite certain that he left with no picture of the operations. . . ."

After reading this slowly aloud, Senator O'Mahoney said:

"So that when you state that in 1939 you were making a full disclosure to your Government, you were not?"

"We were making a full disclosure of everything the Government could make use of," replied Mr. Farish.

"But it was your judgment of what should be published and not the Government's judgment?"

Mr. Farish repeated that the Government was interested in the product but not in the manufacturing process.

Cautious On Processes

Senator O'Mahoney said he could understand how Standard let itself be "entrapped" into its position. Mr. Farish vigorously objected to the use of the word, and said the Navy visitor was a civilian who was present at Standard's own request, and that it was the general practice to be cautious in disclosing manufacturing processes. He added that the story was all "covered" in his prepared statement.

The Senator smilingly retorted that he felt the facts were "covered up" in the statement.

"Well, then, let's uncover it," rejoined Mr. Farish.

Mr. Farish had got only to page 3 of his today's statement when Senator O'Mahoney again intervened. He quoted other memos taken by the Justice Department from Standard files. One of these, dated Jan. 13, 1942, told of efforts of a Mr. Plummer of Standard Oil of Indiana to get samples of synthetic butyl rubber. The memo read by Senator O'Mahoney, described the refusal to make such samples available, and said, in part:

"I have phoned Mr. Plummer and have told him that our contract obligations applied to samples of butyl as well as to information. Further that although we were no longer obligated not to give samples to others, we have made a uniform policy of not doing so and hence, would prefer not to give one to him at the present time."

Questioned on Cartel

In view of Standard's contention that it was facilitating synthetic rubber production, and was free of control by I. G. Farben Industrie, the German chemical trust with which Mr. Arnold charged it operated a patent cartel, Senator O'Mahoney asked for an explanation.

Mr. Farish said the matter would be taken up later in his statement, and was allowed by the committee to proceed.

When Mr. Farish and F. A. Howard, Vice-President of the Company, reiterated their statements that the United States Government was given full information, Committee Counsel Fulton turned to the amount of information that I. G. Farben gave to Standard. The Farben synthetic rubber process is known as buna.

Mr. Fulton quoted a letter presented to the committee by Mr. Arnold which was written to Mr. Howard by a technical representative of Standard. This memorandum indicated that the only information Standard had on buna was gleaned in a trip through a Farben plant in 1931.

"I only think this statement is incomplete," Mr. Howard replied. "So far as it goes it is correct but incomplete."

Mr. Howard asserted that Standard had all the information required to make the buna rubber from the published patents. He insisted that the commercial operation was in effect in this country.

Mr. Farish said due to Standard's early experiments "at the time of Pearl Harbor we had under construction 7,300 tons per annum of butyl rubber capacity, with an estimated investment cost of $4,500,000."

Turning to buna rubber, Mr. Farish said that when war started in 1939, Standard "took over control of the buna patents in the United States" from its German affiliate, and set about trying to manufacture it commercially in co-operation with American rubber companies.

Further Standard Oil memoranda were read into the record purporting to show that under the synthetic rubber process it was hoped to produce butyl rubber at about 10.5 cents a pound including capital charges, and "buna S" at about 18.5 cents. A third variety, Mr. Farish testified, "buna N" might have cost 21 cents to produce. All these prices, however, were tentative, he said.

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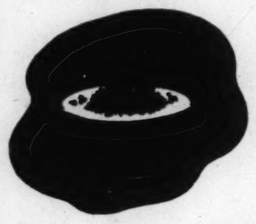

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Supply Convoys for Russia Stir Nazis

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—British officials announced today that northern sea patrols and escorts for Russia-bound convoys have been reinforced and that all of the convoys attacked earlier this week in the opening phase of Germany's Arctic Ocean offensive to cut the Soviet supply lines had "arrived safely at a Russian port."

London circles, which confirmed the safe arrival of the ships laden with war material for the Red Armies, did not identify the port, but reports from Stockholm said that the ships had reached Murmansk, nearest of the two chief Russian Arctic harbors. The other is Archangel.

By a Naval Correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi destroyers and submarines which attempted to intercept a Russian-bound supply convoy off North Cape, Norway, carried out—in terms of naval strength displayed—a relatively minor action. As an augury of things to come, however, the attack must be viewed in sterner light.

Reports from London and Switzerland indicate that the convoy was able to reach its destination. But it is significant that it is reported from London today that Britain is strengthening the escorts assigned to convoys bound for Russia's far northern ports.

Stronger German attempts to cut this vital supply route to Russia are virtually certain to come. This is the least that can be expected from the German fleet which is known to be concentrating in Norwegian ports.

For the formation by Germany of a navy surface fleet carries ominous possibilities at a time when the navies of the Allies are sorely taxed to cover the seven seas and will result in pinning to the Atlantic a considerable force which could well be utilized elsewhere.

Heavy Naval Force

Germany has, or will have after the necessary repairs are completed, a formidable force with which to threaten Allied lines of communication in the Atlantic.

The new battleship Tirpitz, a companion vessel to the sunken dreadnaught Bismarck, has been sighted in Norwegian waters and was recently reported to be at Trondheim where the Germans are reputed to have established a naval base.

Eventually, unless further damage can be done by bombing before vessels being refitted can put to sea, Germany will have available in addition to the Tirpitz, the smaller battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, two pocket battleships, the new airplane carrier Graf Zeppelin and several heavy and light cruisers. There also is a considerable number of destroyers and small craft for use in guarding sorties from, and returns to the bases.

Then, too, hanging like a dark cloud is the possibility that Hitler will acquire the not inconsiderable remnant of the French Navy and the use of the French bases in various parts of the world, in particular those situated in North and West Africa.

This new German peril is aggravated by the fact that all of the potential raiders involved are high speed ships. The battleships because of their late design should be able to show their heels to all Allied vessels of their class except the relatively few which have been completed during the past year os so.

The addition of an airplane carrier to the Nazi fleet is an innovation for Germany, and indicates an attempt to take advantage of the lesson taught when the Bismarck was brought to heel by Allied airplanes.

Threat to Supply Lines

It is not expected that the naval force which will be available to Germany will sally forth en masse to give battle. Such tactics would not be in accord with the strategy affecting the Nazi objective, namely, disruption of Allied supply lines. It is probable that several task forces such as that which was involved in the action off North Cape, will be formed which will strike in widely separated areas and then move to other localities.

The appearance of the Bismarck and its consort on the seas spread consternation and with good reason, Here was a powerful ship capable of outrunning almost every British battleship that could be sent against it. Just why the Bismarck hovered around in far northern latitudes instead of getting to work on the convoy lanes where it could have devastated every convoy it met, is still a mystery.

Suppose that at the same time another heavy task force appeared in the South Atlantic and began raiding the routes to and from Cape of Good Hope.

As it was, Britain had to throw every available ship into the hunt for the Bismarck, and only succeeded in running the quarry down by fortuitous airplane contacts which had the happy result of both locating and damaging the enemy.

Perhaps we shall find that the Tirpitz, which as a ship is at least a match for anything afloat, will put to sea accompanied by one or two cruisers and the airplane carrier. These vessels would form a powerful task force. The cruisers could guard the Tirpitz against torpedo attacks by light craft, to lay smoke screens when needed, and to operate against lightly protected convoys. The carrier's planes could afford protection against enemy planes, to deny information by driving off scuoting planes, to locate vessels for attack or to be avoided. In turn the Tirpitz would defend its group against any heavy gunned enemy that cannot be evaded through the use of speed.

Drain on Allied Strength

Here would be a threat which would increase heavily the serious drain which Allied naval strength is experiencing in protecting lines of supply.

How the Nazis will utilize their naval strength remains to be seen. It is reasonable to assume that Axis submarines having found the coastal waters of the United States to be vulnerable, will continue their exploits until the supply of long-range boats is exhausted, or the United States musters sufficient patrol strength to counter their efforts.

The heavy Nazi units would then have the choice of attacking the Arctic supply line or of operating in the Atlantic. It may even disappear into the Baltic to bolster the flank of the faltering Nazi army in the vicinity of Leningrad, although such an effort would encounter serious danger from Russian mines and submarines.

Should Japan be able to free available naval strength from its embroilment in the Far East, it has the choice of ranging either the Pacific or the Indian Ocean.

Base at Spitzbergen Could Aid Germans

By Overseas News Agency

Stockholm, April 1

Possibility that Germany may be establishing a naval base at Spitzbergen—north of Norway—from which to prey on Allied convoys bound for Murmansk and Archangel, was seen in reports reaching here that a pro-Nazi inhabitant of the island was known to have reached Norway.

It was speculated that as all of the ships at Spitzbergen had been destroyed by the British in their raid last September, the distance to Norway could only have been traversed in large vessels, presumably German naval craft.

Labor Unions and MacArthur Exchange Pledges of Loyalty

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 1 (AP)—American labor organizations have given Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United Nations Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific, strong assurances of support, and the General has been quick to express his appreciation, it was disclosed today.

Messages from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and James Carey of Industrial Organizations were read at a press conference.

An Army spokesman pointed out that they marked the second demonstration of labor backing for General MacArthur.

The first was in the Philippines, immediately after he was appointed Commander of the United States forces, when a committee representing all Philippine labor organizations called upon him.

That was said to be the first instance of complete and voluntary labor support ever accorded an Army Commander since the Americans occupied the Philippines.

Mr. Green's message to General MacArthur said: "We're behind you, General, five million strong. Your fearlessness and skill in the face of overwhelming odds makes every last one of us proud to be an American. We solemnly pledge to invest one billion dollars of our earnings to help maintain you and our fighting men everywhere. We further pledge we will build for our armed forces the finest and best war weapons the world has ever produced."

General MacArthur replied: "Labor never has failed the Army or the nation. May God bless you all for your splendid patriotism."

From Mr. Carey came this message: "The Executive Board of the C. I. O. has unanimously directed me to convey to your valiant men our support in this great struggle for the freedom of humanity. Millions of members of our organization working in mines, mills and factories comprise our arsenal of democracy and are proud to be associated in this great fight. We, with you, are confident of ultimate victory over the forces of the Fascist Axis."

General MacArthur replied: "I appreciate deeply your message, which has just reached me. Labor has played its magnificent part in every war our great republic has fought, and that it will do so again and will prove the industrial backbone that will determine the present vital struggle is my firm conviction. I have complete trust in the mighty effort that I feel sure you will put forth."

Russians Halt Nazi Attack

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP)—German counterattacks which cost the Nazis 2,400 men in a desperate attempt to regain lost ground were reported today by the Russians, who said one crossroads village changed hands several times in a battle into which both sides hurled medium and heavy tanks, artillery, and planes.

The Germans finally were forced back there, Tass reported, and the Soviet Information Bureau declared that altogether the Red Army won back three towns in the latest tests of strength.

In the fight for the crossroads town the Germans were said to have lost 250 men. Tass said 1,800 German fatalities were left on another battlefield in the central sector after a four-day battle.

[The Nazi High Command in radiocasts from Berlin said Soviet attacks were beaten off with heavy losses in the Donets region and on the central and northern fronts.]

The Germans have sacrificed 45,000 men in repeated efforts to capture Sevastopol in the Crimea, and now the Russians have launched their own counteroffensive there, Tass said in a Sevastopol dispatch.

The agency said the Germans had "hurled into action the units reserved for their much advertised spring offensive, but these also have been ground into the dust by the Red Army."

New Tokyo Envoy Visits Kuibyshev On Moscow Trip

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 1 (AP)—Andrew J. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, received Naotake Sato, new Japanese Ambassador to Russia, March 30 to discuss the latter's planned trip to Moscow, where he will present his credentials.

Minister, Too

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 1 (AP)—The Japanese Government indicated the importance with which it views its representation in Russia by sending a Minister as well as an Ambassador to Russia. Goro Morishima, who formerly served in the Japanese Embassies in China and the United States, arrived March 30 to serve as Minister.

Mr. Morishima is expected to accompany Ambassador Naotoke Sato on an early trip to Moscow.

Other new members of the Embassy staff here are Piuji Takeuchi, first Secretary; Col. Chutayabe, Military Attaché; Shieto Iuhasi, Third Secretary; Kichi Akiyama, attaché, and eight other employees.

Soviet Farms Told To Produce More

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP)—President Kalinin of the Soviet Union told collective farmers that Premier Joseph Stalin demanded more war materials and added:

"This also applies to the Agricultural Council. We must produce more bread and more vegetables. He who through carelessness or slovenly work does not fulfill his task will be guilty of the greatest crime imaginable before the Soviet people and the Soviet state."

Canada Expects To Transfer Few U. S. Volunteers

OTTAWA, April 1 (AP)—Canadian officials expressed the belief last night that only a small number of the 16,000 American volunteers in Canadian forces would be transferred to United States armed services.

At any rate, they explained, the process probably would be a slow one, especially for those Americans in Canadian units overseas.

The men first must apply for the transfer, which will be granted except in cases where, in the opinion of Canadian authorities, the combined war effort would be prejudiced. Furthermore, after the applications are granted, American authorities may or may not accept the men.

Of the American volunteers in Canadian services, 9,000 to 10,000 are in the Army, about 6,000 in the Air Force, and less than 100 in the Navy.

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She Is an Army Smith

The British Army is training girls in the Auxiliary Territorial Service to do a blacksmith's job. Above is one of the fair candidates learning the smithing trade at an Army camp.

India Weighs British Plan, But Opposition Is Strong

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 1—Discussions by Indian leaders of the proposals for Indian status by the British War Cabinet continued today but no final decisions have yet been taken officially.

There are indications that there is strong, and perhaps even decisive opposition to the acceptance of the proposals as they now stand.

Roughly, this is the situation:

1. The declaration of India's future national status is satisfactory and regarded here as an example of broad statesmanship.

2. The provisions concerning the means by which India would attain independence are questioned, but would probably be accepted with the expectation that more specific details could be worked out later.

3. Britain's control of India's part in the present war, however, meets the strongest opposition, and is the snag on which a final decision is now held up.

Discussions Continue

The decision of the All-India Congress Party's Working Committee was expected yesterday but was postponed so that the discussion could be continued today. It is believed that inside the committee C. R. Rajgopalacharir, a former president of the Congress, has been fighting hard for the acceptance of the proposals with modifications as a possible basis of settlement.

Yesterday Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, a spokesman for India's nonparty faction, had a long interview with Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Sir Tej, when interviewed himself by this correspondent, said he was anxious for a settlement although he entirely disapproved of the proposal which would allow more than one union to be established in India. He believed the integrity and political unity of the country must be preserved.

Despite that, he said, he would not stand in the way of a settlement and was anxious to avoid a breakdown in negotiations on the question of defense. Sir Tej. said he felt strongly that unless India was represented on the Executive Council Defense section the efforts of Sir Stafford Cripps might end in failure. If such an appointment is made steps should be taken to bring about the closest co-ordination and co-operation between India's defense member, and the Commander in Chief, and between Indian Government and the War Office in London.

Defense Is Key Issue

When interviewed by this correspondent, Dr. Munkind Ramrao Jayakar, another spokesman of the nonparty leaders, said the whole country was keen upon the transfer of defense to Indian hands, possibly as a reaction against the way that the Indians have been excluded from even a knowledge of military affairs in the past 150 years.

Whatever other merits the British scheme has, there is little chance of success unless some way is found of meeting the India-wide demand in regard to this question, he said.

He hoped a way might be found without interfering with the part played by the War Cabinet in unifying the war policy over all theaters of war or without jeopardizing the control of the Commander in Chief in such matters as mobilization, the disposition of troops and all questions of strategy.

His Majesty's Government should adopt an attitude of confidence in the Indians, he stated, adding that the way is still open for Sir Stafford to analyze carefully the contents of the defense portfolio and transfer to Indian hands as much as possible and still be consistent with the above considerations.

The Statesman, a British edited newspaper, says today, "The war period is the more important of the two. We have to win the war or else we shall never get to constitution making." The paper goes on to express the view that the interim proposals mean as much or more than has yet been explained or appreciated and calls for "dominion status in action now, with General Wavell as our General MacArthur."

It concludes, "Success will elude Sir Stafford unless he is empowered to use very different language, accompanied by striking changes that will make it clear that the old regime is ended and that new men and new methods are at work."

Drafting Reply

NEW DELHI, India, April 1 (AP)—Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, President of the Nationalist Congress Party, said today the Congress Working Committee was unanimous as to Sir Stafford's proposals. And in connection with the fact that the Committee was reducing its views to writing it was pointed out that a public statement of explanation would naturally accompany a negative response.

This assumption that opponents to the Cripps plan would prevail was strengthened, too, by reports that C. R. Rajagopalachariar, a former President of the All-India Congress who had previously been understood to favor a compromise, had now expressed disappointment over the defense formula.

Moreover, the Working Committe of the Moslem League, understood originally to have favored acceptance of Sir Stafford's plan, appeared also to have changed its mind.

An Indian Christian delegation which saw Sir Stafford on Monday has declared itself generally favorable to his proposals but has opposed the separatist clause and urged the desirability of appointment of such a councillor.

ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES—BEST YOU EVER TASTED!

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KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES

3 squares unsweetened chocolate	1 cup sugar
½ cup butter	⅔ cup flour
2 eggs	½ cup All-Bran
	½ cup nutmeats
	1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Melt chocolate over hot water and add butter. Beat eggs well, add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Add melted chocolate and butter. Stir in flour, All-Bran, chopped nutmeats and flavoring. Pour into greased pan, making a layer about one-third inch thick. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: Sixteen 2-inch squares (8 x 8 inch pan).

Egyptian Ties With Britain Tightened

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—The speech from the Throne which Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha read at the opening of the first session of the new Egyptian Parliament is welcomed here as an indication of reinvigorated cordiality in Anglo-Egyptian relations, now the Nationalist Wafd Party is again in office.

The whole tenor of the speech indicates the complexity of the problems with which Egypt is confronted as the result of a war fought from Egyptian bases though Egypt isn't engaged in it.

The speech stressed the Government's determination not to get engaged in the war if it could be avoided, but at the same time carry out the Anglo-Egyptian alliance in spirit and letter.

Strengthening of Defense

To this end new airdromes are to be built and new defense works erected, the Conscription Law is to be properly enforced, and the cultivation of foodstuffs encouraged in order to avert threatened shortages due to the overproducton of cotton which has been going on during the past few years.

The crisis which brought Nahas Pasha back to office arose from failure of Former Minister Salim Samy Pasha in the Cabinet of Hussein Sirry Pasha to consult with King Farouk before breaking off relations with Vichy.

The King felt that his prerogatives had been encroached upon and his supporters did their utmost to oust Sirry Pasha.

Ultimately, however, the Wafd was brought to power without coadjutors.

Italians Lose Prestige

Whereas the Wafd has been critical of Britain while in opposition, Nahas Pasha has greatly appreciated the part played by the British during the crisis, and there is no doubt that the alliance which he himself negotiated with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been strengthened instead of weakened—much to the chagrin of the Italians who hoped for the reverse.

Actually it is the Italian, not the British, influence which suffered. The pro-Italian section of the Palace party has definitely had its wings clipped—particularly in the case of the influential Ali Maher Pasha.

The elections which Nahas Pasha immediately ordered on assuming office went exactly according to general expectation. The Wafd won every seat to which it had nominated candidates, and the opposition's representation in the new Parliament, which met March 30, is confined to a handful of seats which were not contested.

Most of the vocal opposition comes from the theological seminary of El Azhar. Whereas secular students are predominantly Wafdist, there is a small section of the theological students which is critical of Naha Pasha's loyalty to the Anglo-Egyptian alliance. Recently there have been disturbances which the Rector of the seminary has been either unable or unwilling to control.

The presumption here is that if they were not fomented by the so-called Palace Party to embarrass the Wafdists they were staged by means of Axis money to embarrass Britain and Britain's friends.

The agitators, however, have found themselves somewhat at a loss, owing to the action of Britain's trusty friend, Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, whose son, Emir Mansur, has recently been staying as the guest of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, British Commander in the Middle East. King Ibn Saud, being head of the Wahabi Moslem sect which is orthodox to the point of fanaticism, it is difficult for even theologians of the seminary to cavil at their own Premier's cooperation with the "infidel" British.

While it would be unreasonable to expect full harmony between the British and the Egyptians in the present difficult circumstances, there is no doubt that the whole situation has changed for the better now that the country has a popular government—all the more so as Nahas Pasha has shown appreciation of the attitude of his predecessor, Sirry Pasha, by nominating him to a vacant Senatorship—an unusual gesture by an Egyptian politician.

In this connection there is a story current that when Sirry Pasha was forced to resign, he openly said that the King should send for Nahas Pasha.

The Wafdists are pledged to a democratic program, and it is no secret that they intend to curb the privileges of the rich, however highly placed, if these should stand in the way either of the nation's liberties or of loyal support for the democracies in the World War.

Cairo Alters Control Of Alien Properties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, April 1

The Egyptian Ministry of Finance has abolished parliamentary custodians of alien property. It halts the practice under which some two dozen members of Parliament were paid salaries for "supervising" German and Italian businesses. Those not liquidated are now to be managed through a public custodian.

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Beer Concern Bests Athlete in Ad. Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—David O'Brien, outstanding collegiate football player of 1938, has lost a decision before the highest court in the land in his effort to prevent the allegedly unauthorized use of his name and reputation to promote the sale of intoxicants.

In denying Mr. O'Brien's plea to set aside the rulings of lower courts, the Supreme Court of the United States gave its legal approval to a sales promotion scheme of the Pabst Sales Company, in which Mr. O'Brien's photograph appeared prominently upon a widely-distributed calendar designed to foster the use of Pabst blue ribbon beer.

Despite the fact that Mr. O'Brien had earlier refused permission to another beer concern to use his name, the District Court of Texas, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Southern District and the Supreme Court held that the Pabst Company was free to use his photograph even though it did not obtain his permission.

The trial court, whose ruling was upheld by the two higher tribunals, had instructed a verdict in favor of the Company on the ground that Mr. O'Brien was such an outstanding public character that there could not be any invasion of his privacy in the use of his name and photograph.

Asked $50,000 Damages

Mr. O'Brien's photograph appeared in the upper right hand corner of the calendar, which showed Grantland Rice's All-American football team selection for the year 1938. In another corner was a picture of canned and bottled Pabst blue ribbon beer.

In fighting Mr. O'Brien's suit for $50,000 damages, the Pabst Company declared that Mr. O'Brien had authorized Texas Christian University, for which he played, to distribute his photograph without limitation upon its use and that the Company obtained the photograph from the University Publicity Service and had paid for it in regular course.

The Company also alleges that Mr. O'Brien has not brought forward proof of injury to person, property or reputation.

"The calendar contains no false or libelous statement," the Company defense stated. "It contains no indorsement of Pabst beer by petitioner or any other member of the team. It contains no commendation of the beer at all. It does not say that petitioner or any other member of the team drinks Pabst beer. It merely publishes a schedule of football games.

Regarded As Good Will

"By distributing same, respondent was simply seeking to promote good will by courting the favor of the vast football public, and in effect was merely saying, 'Here is a football calendar with the compliments of Pabst.' There is no evidence in the record that any human being was led to believe that petitioner either indorsed or drank Pabst beer."

"No injury is pleaded or proven to petitioner's person, property or reputation. The only evidence of any injury to him is his assertion that he was 'embarrassed and humiliated' when he saw the calendar," the defense said.

In dissenting from the majority opinion, the minority on the Circuit Court of Appeals declared that the majority ruling "leaves the appellant without remedy for any non-libelous use made if his picture by advertisers of beer, wine, whisky, patent medicines, or other noncontraband goods, wares and merchandise.

"If one is popular and permits publicity to be given to one's talent and accomplishment in any art or sport, commercial advertisers may seize upon such popularity without compensation of any kind for such commercial use of one's name and fame," the minority opinion continued. "This is contrary to usage and custom among advertisers in the marts of trade."

Reformists Win In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1 (AP)—Mayor John Gage and his reform ticket which ousted the old Pendergast "machine" from the City Hall two years ago were swept back into office yesterday with majorities far exceeding those of their 1940 triumph.

Mayor Gage defeated John M Linger, who was backed by James M. Pendergast and Representative Joseph Shannon, by 30,000 votes, 10,000 more than the majority he rolled up in 1940 when the machine was reeling from disclosures involving its leaders and which sent several of them to the penitentiary. Approximately 138,500 votes were cast, compared with 165,000 two years ago.

Seven of the eight Council seats went to candidates on the Gage ticket as did the two municipal judgeships.

The only cleanup candidate defeated for a Council post was Miss Helen Templeman who was attempting to unseat a Pendergast man in the first district, admittedly a "machine stronghold" for decades.

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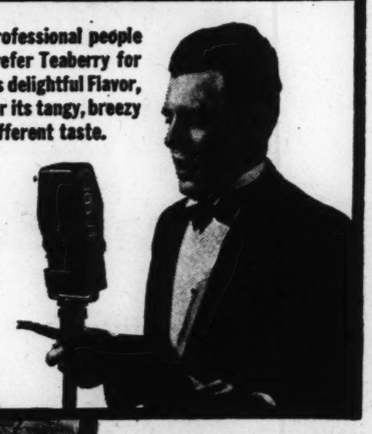

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Antiques: Story of Lace Making

Although beginning is not known, art has been traced in England to 1340s.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The acquisition and exhibition of an extensive group of laces has just been announced by the Minneapolis Institute of Art, assembled and presented by Mrs. Ridgley Hunt of Washington, connoisseur of this art. The collection consists of specimens which Mrs. Hunt secured during her long residence in Europe, and extend in date from Italian and Venetian examples of the mid-1500s and later, through French and Flemish work of the 1600s-1800s. They include also modern provincial work from such far-spaced countries as Malta, Brittany, Madeira, Ireland, Java, and Scandinavian countries.

The origin of lace is hidden in the mists of antiquity, but records indicate it was made in England in the 1340s. The first pattern book known was published in Switzerland in 1552, and must have followed by many years the practice of the art and its continuous development in Europe.

As anyone knows who has examined fine examples, lace making demands extraordinary delicacy of fingering and keenness of eyesight. Yet, thousands of women were engaged in it for centuries, at first employed by royalty and nobility, and by the church, in producing these enormously costly adornments to bedeck not only the costumes of women, but of men.

Portraits by Rembrandt (1606-1669) record how extravagantly, to our eyes, men indulged. This master's full length of the young Dutchman Martin Deay, shows him wearing a lace collar that falls like a small cape onto each shoulder; scarf-like velvet garters with ends of ruffled lace eight or more inches wide; and almost grotesque lace rosettes that appear the size of dinner plates, attached to the top of each ankle.

Queen Elizabeth's crisply starched lace collars framing her neck and head are conspicuous in all her portraits, as are Shakespeare's in his own. The two Sir Walter and Lady Raleigh portraits at Williamsburg, Va., show her wearing much lace about the head and shoulders; and Sir Walter with a delicate lace collar although wearing armor, the lace partly covering the cuirass.

Lace-Making History Covers Five Centuries

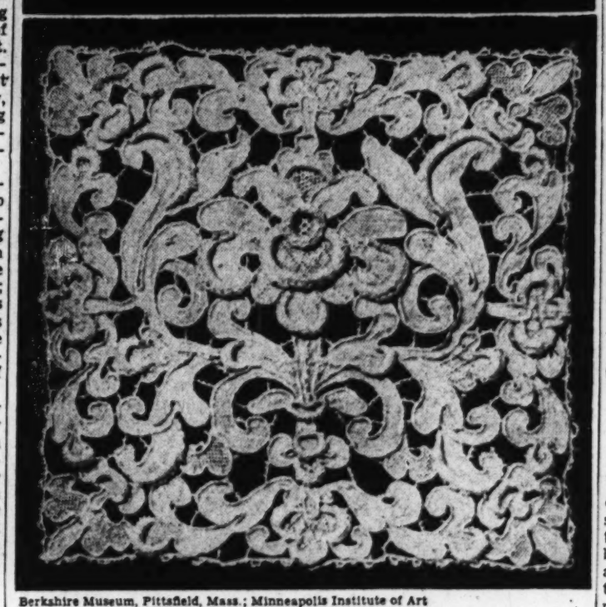
Lace making has an extensive history that embraces practices in many portions of Europe through nearly five centuries. The techniques followed are too numerous, and their details too involved, to explain even the simplest of them here. Basically there are two methods used. In one, the needle only; in the other, numerous small bobbins carrying threads are worked around pins set in a pillow or cushion. Thus the terms "needlepoint" and "pillow" designate very different ways of manipulating threads, although resulting products of the more delicate varieties are sometimes difficult to distinguish one from another.

Much as one may admire old-time lace makers' handiwork which required astonishing skill and patience, there are many who find their admiration clouded by thoughts of the exhausting drudgery of the labor involved. There seems to have been slight possibility for an operator to develop original taste or to express individual initiative.

For this reason one may welcome, rather than regret, the invention in the 1770s of machines for making simple coarse square net, and a finer sort used for ladies' mitts. Steady improvement in machines followed, and by 1809 hand-made Brussels lace was successfully imitated, so rapidly had development of mechanisms advanced.

During the present century, this industry has achieved even the reproduction of heavy Venetian point lace. The character of this variety, which connoisseurs term Gros Point de Venise, is shown by the panel pictured here, which is one of the items Mrs. Hunt has presented to the Minneapolis Museum.

None of the lace in this collection was made by machine, but some of it is of the 1900s, as has been mentioned. So it is apparent that this art, for long either wholly neglected or else dormant, has been revived successfully, as have numerous others in which machines have supplanted handiwork either largely or wholly.



Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.; Minneapolis Institute of Art

Some Examples of Rare Lace

Upper: The portrait of the Spanish Duchess of Modena illustrates the elegance of a fashion in which lace played a conspicuous part. The portrait was painted about 1600. Lower: A panel of gros point Venetian lace of 1630-1660, from the collection presented recently to the Minneapolis Institute of Art.

New York Notes

In last week's Antique column the subject was a table that once belonged to Gurdon Saltonstall, a Colonial Governor of Connecticut, the picture showing both the table and the original owner. The notation as printed did not make it sufficiently clear that the photograph of the table was loaned by Henry V. Well of New York, its present owner, nor that the inset portrait was from an early engraving loaned for this use by Robert Friedenberg, also of New York City.

The store of this dean among the City's print dealers is on Fifty-sixth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, and carries, it is said, the largest stock of Americana in the world. Although I had bought a few minor items there during several years, I had not seen him for a decade or so. Yet, after looking sharply for a moment, he said: "I remember now. You bought some New England scenes; Dartmouth College among them."

We was right, but the college print I had quite forgotten. He recalled it, although he must have made tens of thousands of larger sales in the meantime. A remark on his extraordinary memory brought the reply that "It isn't as good as it was"; then the talk drifted to his beginnings in the 'profession.' This is an expression he can justify, firmly and genially, for he looks on mere buying and selling as necessary but very minor incidents in the relations with his clientele.

For them he has at command the results of fifty-four years' experience, for it was in 1886 that he started in business with James Osborne Wright at 34 East Eighteenth Street, as the book department of Sypher and Company, Syphers then being the City's largest dealers in antiques.

At that time Mr. Friedenberg's interest in old prints began. For some months his stock consisted of prints and views which he kept in two small drawers. Now it contains over 2,000,000 prints, probably the largest alphabetical collection in the world, he says. Then most dealers handled English mezzotints, etchings, and engravings, but he was more attracted by the then neglected field of Americana, to which he has given his entire attention from then on.

Wright & Company moved in 1890 to 6 East Forty-second Street, theirs being the first business house with store front to appear on that thoroughfare. Here the business remained until 1914, the firm of Wright & Company having dissolved in the meantime and Mr. Friedenberg becoming the sole proprietor. In that year, when World War I started, another move to the north was taken, Mr. Friedenberg again being a business pioneer in a residential block through purchasing the brown stone, high-stooped dwelling at 22 West Fifty-sixth Street, probably built about 1865. This he remodeled, used the first floor above the street as his store, and there he still remains.

A long time a student of biography and history, his contacts with leading collectors of Americana, as adviser, appeared to justify his reference to his activity as professional. One of his outstanding clients was E. B. Holden, most of whose collection was supplied and all of it catalogued by Mr. Friedenberg. This sold at the American Art Association Galleries in 1910 for the record total up to that time—over $100,000. Percy R. Prime's collection of Americana, sold later at the same place, was also assembled through this dealer, who continues his business in a professional manner.

C. G. B.

No Toothpaste, Shaving Cream Unless You Give Up Old Tube

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The tube-for-a-tube method of salvaging of tin, just ordered by the War Production Board, is expected to set a pattern for the American public's part in a widespread wartime conservation program.

Beginning today, merchants will not sell a new tube of toothpaste or shaving cream unless the purchaser turns in an old collapsible tube of some type.

In time the housewife may be carrying to market not only old tubes, but jars of bacon grease, empty tin cans, old magazines and a dozen other used items for trade-in.

Introduction of the tube-for-a-tube experiment was accompanied by drastic restrictions on future use and production of collapsible tin tubes. Their use is prohibited entirely for foods, cosmetics and most toilet preparations.

Retailers are warned by the WPB that if they sell a new tube without getting an old one in exchange, they will be liable to penalties prescribed under the Second War Powers Act—a maximum of $10,000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

Reluctant Punishment

It is doubtful, however, if the WPB would ever bring storekeepers to trial on account of the tube-exchange order, any more than it probably will individual housewives who don't tell the truth about their sugar hoards.

The main objective is to impress upon the consumer the seriousness of throwing old tubes in the trash when they are needed for reclaiming and reprocessing. It is possible that toothpaste and shaving cream manufacturers may not get any more new tin for the duration. The tin situation is extremely tight, due to loss of Malayan sources at the same time the armed forces are demanding large supplies.

Finding a suitable substitute for tin in toothpaste tubes has been a difficult job. Lead cannot be used alone because it changes the taste of the product. So it will have to be coated with valuable tin, reclaimed from old tubes. Only certain medical ointments and pharmaceutical preparations will be put up in 100 per cent tin tubes.

Toys Go to War

In another move to conserve strategic materials, the WPB today ordered the nation's youngsters to sacrifice all new metal toys to the armed forces after June 30.

Its edict prohibits completely the manufacture of electric trains, motor and rubber-powered model airplanes and other metal toys. Adults' games are also barred by the order, as well as playground equipment not used by clubs, schools and institutions.

The WPB also ordered production of vacuum cleaners halted entirely after April 30, as a preliminary to converting the $85,000,000 industry entirely to war work. Eighteen companies, with factory employment totaling about 12,000 workers were affected by the shutdown orders. Approximately one-fourth of the industry has already been converted to war work.

Also slated for oblivion after April 30 are new domestic mechanical refrigerators of all types, except kerosene.

Civilian demands for the duration of the war must be filled largely by manufacturers of the old-fashioned ice box, the WPB warned.

The board announced a program for the manufacture of nonmechanical refrigerators that will permit enough units to meet steadily increasing civilian demands and still reduce steel consumption.

After June 30, no ice box can have more than 20 pounds of steel in it.

California Fruits to Yield Little Alcohol, Some Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California cannot be looked to as a big source of industrial alcohol, distilled from its many fruit crops, but some saving in sugar can be accomplished in the State by using the sugar from over-ripe or unmarketable fruits, according to Edmond Maher, sugar and industrial alcohol expert of the Office of Price Administration here.

With sugar rationing scheduled for the very near future much speculation has occurred throughout California on how the State's fruits could be used to help alleviate the sugar shortage. It has been proposed publicly and privately many times that fruit culls and other unmarketable fruit products be used as a source of industrial alcohol which is made largely from cane sugar molasses. These proposals have been made apparently without much knowledge that California fruits are actually a useful source of industrial alcohol.

Two factors prevent the processing of alcohol here, according to Paul Parker of the Farm Credit Administration with western headquarters in Berkeley:

1. California's fruits are all going for shipments under the lend-lease agreement to other countries, and for domestic uses. The fruit is simply not available for processing industrial alcohol.

2. The process of making industrial alcohol from fruit is very expensive and not competitive with alcohol from sugar cane or grains which are grown in the Middle West.

Estimating that there are perhaps 25 or 26 wineries in California with industrial alcohol plants, Mr. Parker declared that some of this machinery could easily be spared to the Corn Belt.

In information released by the OPA here it was pointed out that every time a 16-inch gun is fired the distilled product of one-fifth of an acre of sugar cane is used. Saving of nine-tenths of a pound of sugar is the equivalent of enough sugar alcohol to make a pound of smokeless powder, which has been declared one of the most valuable materials of warfare.

Soviet Flag and National Anthem Are Cheered in D. A. R. Stronghold

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—It really did happen, and 4,000 people today can testify that it did.

Amid applause from a fashionable audience, the red banner of Soviet Russia was brought onto the platform of Constitution Hall, built and owned by outspoken opponents of Communism, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The presentation of the flags of the 26 United Nations—the Soviet banner among them—was an impressive high spot on the Russian War Relief program given last night by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and for this concert, brilliant in content and in attendance, the sponsors rented the stronghold of the D. A. R., the Capital's only large auditorium.

Included in the rental fee were ushers with D. A. R. armbands. They stood at attention as did Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador; Madame Litvinoff; Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and the audience as Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducted the playing of "The Internationale" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

It was the first time that the Soviet National Anthem had been played in the American Capital by a major orchestra, and certainly the first time by anyone from the platform of Constitution Hall.

To the Soviet Ambassador and his English-born wife, the playing of "The Internationale" was a dramatic moment. Both squared their shoulders at the opening strains. The Ambassador pursed his lips. Madame Litvinoff looked out over the audience, solemn and intent.

"It was thrilling to hear it played by that big orchestra," said Madame Litvinoff afterward back stage as she and the Ambassador waited to greet Mr. Koussevitzky during an intermission. "The times I've heard it played in the Red Square in Moscow!"

The list of patrons was headed by President Roosevelt, who seldom lends his name to a cause, and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Memphis Wins Grand Safety Prize As Result of Rigid Traffic Rules

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1 (AP)—Hardboiled, traffic-conscious Police Commissioner Joe Boyle early last year decreed arrest and prosecution of any motorist exceeding the 30-mile speed limit for cars or the 20-mile limit for trucks in the city of Memphis.

Most of the nearly 300,000 residents of this Mid-South city knew Joe Boyle wasn't talking for the fun of it. The rest found it out immediately.

So rigid was enforcement that 14,403 traffic charges were filed during the year. Traffic fatalities in the city dropped from 37 in 1940 to 16 in 1941—a decrease of 56 per cent in the face of a 16 per cent increase in traffic fatalities throughout the nation.

The record won Memphis the National Safety Council's grand prize for city traffic safety in 1941—announced yesterday in Chicago.

Memphis' safety campaign has brought a record stream of local and out-of-town motorists into City Court and the Traffic Bureau. Excuses were rejected almost without exception. The word of arresting officers usually was taken as final where defendants denied the charges.

Patrolmen soon got pay raises for a good record of traffic arrests and convictions.

Pedestrian islands were built on many streets, narrow streets were widened, traffic lights were set up at dangerous intersections, and parking meters were installed downtown to relieve congestion.

The Council of Civic Clubs led a drive to remove shrubs and trees that limited the vision of motorists at intersections. Student patrolmen watched crossings near schools and at playgrounds. Business houses sponsored safety advertising, and newspapers and radio stations aided the campaign.

Efficiency Cuts Cost of Planes, Firm to Return $14,000,000 Profit

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., April 1

J. H. Kindelberger, President of North American Aviation, Inc., said here that increased efficiency had reduced the cost of military planes to the extent that his company had returned $14,000,000 to the Government rather than accept it as profit.

"The effect of our manufacturing efficiency," he said, "has reduced the cost of a plane 33 1-3 per cent over the cost of that same plane in the summer of 1940, when the cost of both labor and materials were lower."

North American has three plants turning out bombers for the Government—at Inglewood, Calif.; Dallas, and Kansas City.

"All the North American plants are ahead of their contract schedule," he said as he inspected the factory here.

Colorado Equipped For Sugar Beets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MORGAN, Colo.—There are several reasons why Colorado should and will plant a maximum acreage of sugar beets this spring. Some of the reasons might be termed mercenary; some are the finest kind of sentiment. In terms of parity, the guaranteed price of beets is relatively better than the prospective return on any other crop.

The farm labor shortage will doubtless be acute in all phases, but the problem of beet labor is perhaps the least disturbing of Colorado's questions of manpower. The beet growers of the state have the advantage of co-operation of a long-established labor service that has functioned very well in many an emergency. Soil conditions and water supply prospects are the most favorable in many years and the sugar beet growers of Colorado start this season with optimism.

The cause of democracy at home and abroad needs sugar, and importations from the Philippines are stopped, and little will come from Hawaii because shipping is needed for men and war material. Cuba's crop is in world demand.

Colorado can do more than any other section of the country to meet the challenge—that is raise lots of sugar. Its farmers have much of the equipment needed to raise sugar beets and they have the experience.

Women's Town Ticket Comes Second in Iowa

CHELSEA, Iowa, April 1 (AP)—"You fight the war; we'll take care of the town," ran the campaign slogan of five women who formed a complete ticket for municipal offices here.

But the voters snowed the women under 4-to-1 re-electing Mayor Joseph Novak and his fellow candidates. At that, the women nosed out a second men's ticket.

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French Bargaining Power Raised by German Needs

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that rumors from Madrid have told of an impending agreement between Washington and the Vichy group is an indication that Germany's growing desire to obtain French collaboration has increased Vichy's bargaining power. The situation, however, is likely to be governed largely by the manner in which the 1940 armistice terms are being held to by Germany.

Some of the most intolerable clauses of the armistice agreement have certainly been modified.

These German concession have, in turn, prevented France's total collapse and the consequent downfall of the Pétain regime.

French occupation costs have been reduced from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs daily; communication between the two zones has been resumed and trade has been facilitated; half a million French war prisoners have been released from German prison camps. Germany has withdrawn a few troops from some points in the Occupied Zone, mainly from the département of Haute-Savoie.

To obtain these adjustments, however, Vichy has had to pay an excessively high price.

Another Scrap of Paper

From the beginning, Germany had violated the armistice agreement, in practice as well as in spirit. The agreement was but another scrap of paper to be signed or broken at will. Germany annexed Alsace and Lorraine; administratively she linked Northern France to Belgium; she tried to establish a separate state in Brittany. Never did Germany miss an opportunity in the endeavor of breaking up France's territorial unity.

Moreover, the Nazis treat Occupied France like a German protectorate. Strict supervision of the French administration was carried out not only for economic and military reasons; it was done also in an effort to Nazify France. In this respect the Germans were assisted by French Quislings. In Unoccupied France and in the North African colonies, Nazi control was systematically extended; Nazi pressure is exerted everywhere and Nazi influence becomes perceptible in every sphere of France's public life.

Marshal Pétain had to agree to German occupation of Syrian air fields which brought about the British invasion of that country and its final occupation by the Allies. General Weygand, unpopular with the Nazis on account of his opposition to German penetration of North Africa, had to be dismissed. The General's forced resignation removed the last obstacle to German control of these French colonies.

Specialists Pour In

Today, an ever increasing number of Axis "specialists" and "technicians" are pouring into French North Africa where they occupy key positions. They systematically prepare for the final overthrow of French rule.

Vichy, furthermore, agreed to transport food and war material through French North Africa, which was needed to support General Rommel's battered army. Every one of these steps has brought France nearer to active military collaboration with the Axis, and simultaneously to a break with the United States.

Vichy, on the other hand, has so far shrewdly refrained from violating the letter if not the spirit of the armistice. De jure, though not de facto, Vichy remains neutral. The French fleet has not yet been handed over to the Axis, and French troops have not yet participated in the fight against the Allies.

The anti-Bolshevist "volunteer" legion is a private enterprise which Vichy has not sponsored.

Axis troops in French North African bases have, to date, operated under camouflage. The French fleet concentration at Toulon, though a potential threat to the British position in the Mediterranean, is not incompatible with the terms of the armistice agreement.

Secret Clauses

Much has been said with regard to so-called secret clauses of the armistice agreement binding France to collaborate actively with the Axis.

In view of the conditions that prevailed at the time of the armistice the assumption that there are secret clauses seems hardly credible. The fact remains, of course, that continuous bargaining between Vichy and Berlin has largely changed the basis of their relations. Stout resistance on the part of French public opinion has so far prevented Vichy from entering the war on the side of the Axis. The pro-Fascist faction in Vichy, headed by Admiral Jean Darlan, has had to employ great subtlety so as not to provoke public indignation which might endanger the regime.

Washington may well have reservations as to Vichy's repeated and ambiguous assurances maintaining that the armistice agreemnt continues to form the basis of Franco-German relations. Acts speak louder than words, and Washington is witness to the acts. The Washington government's desire to keep on terms with the Pétain regime is based largely on the fact that every day that the French fleet is kept out of Axis hands is a day won for the completion of the Anglo-American naval program.

Record for Severity

Modern history knows of no armistice terms comparable to those France was forced to accept after her defeat in June, 1940. Hitler and Mussolini were determined to crush France as an independent political power. If the Franco-German armistice agreement gave the Nazis full control—be it direct or indirect — over all European France, the Franco-Italian agreement virtually placed French North Africa under Fascist domination. Later on, when Italy had been defeated on the battlefield, and, for all practical purposes became a German colony, the Nazis also took control of North Africa.

The Pétain government was well aware of the impracticability of the armistice terms. Moreover, they knew that such an agreement would result in France's total destruction. If they, nevertheless, signed such a document they did so in the belief that Britain's defeat was imminent. Events have proved them to have been mistaken.

At various times, France has negotiated with the conqueror in an effort to obtain a separate peace which would restore French independence. These attempts have failed. Even to the Vichy regime Germany's peace terms have proved unacceptable.

Modus Vivendi Found

Germany has always insisted on France's active military collaboration as a prerequisite for any separate peace. Marshal Pétain, on the other hand, has had to reckon with French pubic opinion, strongly opposed to a war against the British, and determined to prevent a war against the United States.

The war continued and final German victory became increasingly a thing of the more distant future. Berlin and Vichy had to find a modus vivendi. In elaborating the armistice terms, Hitler's only desire had been to annihilate France. With the growing realization that the war would be a long one, Hitler changed his policy.

It was then that Europe's new order was born, an order in which France was to find her place. In other words, France was set to work so as to strengthen Germany's war effort. Hitler and Pétain met at Montoire and the era of economic collaboration began.

British War Materials for Greece

Wide World

Representatives Sign Lend-Lease Pact

Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of Greece, left, and Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, sign a lend-lease agreement between their countries in London. War materials are to be supplied to Greece by Britain.

Daladier Refers to de Gaulle As Developer of Tank Strategy

RIOM, Unoccupied France, April 1 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Daladier, one of five French leaders on trial for responsibility for France's defeat, shouted an angry warning yesterday that although France bowed to Germany in this war it will not always be "the same ones who are defeated."

M. Daladier's sensational statement came at the conclusion of testimony by Gen. Joseph Keller, who had said France's tank force was outnumbered by Germany's by two to one.

"Never mind who got licked," M. Daladier said, addressing himself to General Keller, who commanded all tank units attached to infantry, "It will not always be the same ones who get licked."

The former Premier cited Gen. Charles de Gaulle, now leader of Free French forces, among others as having developed the modern conception of tank strategy which was adopted by the Germans but ignored by French Army chieftains.

"Just as the conception of Stukas was a French conception, formulated in 1934 and copied two years later by the Germans," M. Daladier said, "so was the conception of the independent armored division a French one and, even before General de Gaulle, was formulated by Gen. Joseph Doumenc who wrote a book called 'Achtung Panzer!' in which he outlined a plan for associating light, heavy and medium tanks in independent divisions.

"The idea later was elaborated by de Gaulle."

But Army die-hards were opposed to all new ideas such as armored divisions, the defendant went on.

"Hatred of novelty, hatred of intellectual daring, hatred of modernization—these paralyzed the Army," he asserted.

Presiding Judge Pierre Caous agreed with M. Daladier that orders for tanks were not placed until very late.

The Judge then tried unsuccessfully to get comment on the subject from Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Allied Generalissimo at the start of the war and now a co-defendant with M. Daladier.

"Can you tell us why those tanks were not manufactured earlier?" Judge Caous asked.

General Gamelin arose and replied briefly: "That would incriminate everything."

Britain Saves Gas

LONDON, April 1 (AP) — Something like 1,000,000 automobile tires will be immobilized on private cars with withdrawal of basic gasoline rations, informed quarters have estimated.

They predicted that requisitioning of those tires for war vehicles would follow shortly. It was pointed out that otherwise deterioration might destroy usefulness of the rubber.

Division of the country into 14 areas, each with its own transport pool, is expected to save 360,000 miles, or around 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline, a year.

Students to Aid Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Several hundred Canadian companies, the majority believed to be located in Canada's metropolis will benefit by a recent arrangement whereby their personnel is to be augmented by students from Canadian universities.

According to plans nearing completion these students will be utilized in vital war industries through arrangements made by the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, who have already allotted 1,800 men to posts in wartime work.

Students in engineering, architecture and arts and sciences proficient in such subjects as physics, chemistry, geology and the natural sciences, agriculture and forestry are to be included.

The plan has met with enthusiasm by most students and final year men in engineering and natural science are already registering for wartime work, and will be given the preference in posts which are most urgently in need of their technical skill.

All students accepting these positions for the duration will be exempt from summer military camp duties.

Jobs for Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Opportunities for engineering students at the University of Toronto to work in war industries as part of their practical field work are being arranged on a large scale. The Department of Labor in Ottawa already has circulated some 1,500 war firms in the Dominion to learn to what extent they can accommodate engineering students this summer, and has found that a large group can be used.

Students are answering a questionnaire to determine those who wish to obtain wartime industrial employment this summer. Many of the graduating engineers plan to go directly into the armed forces, and among the undergraduates many have arranged summer wartime employment for themselves, but it is expected that large groups of the students will be placed through the questionnaire.

Wooden Bathtubs?

OTTAWA, April 1 (AP) — Steel Controller F. B. Kilbourn, announcing further restrictions of vital materials, yesterday said the wooden bathtub may not be far distant. Baby carriages already are on the banned list and there is a shortage of practically every metal except silver and lead.

New tires already are out for the duration and retreading is about to be banned for nonessential cars. Production of automobiles and civilian trucks has stopped along with a long list of products ranging from lawn mowers to paper weights. Some of the tin will be taken out of Canada's one-cent coins.

The restrictions generally parallel those in the United States, but sugar is already being rationed at the rate of 12 ounces to a person each week under an honor system. Frills in the bakery business have been eliminated and the varieties of cakes and breads restricted. Women are wearing lisle stockings instead of silk and men are about to have their suits standardized on the American no-cuff, no-pleat style.

Canadian Gas Rationing in Effect

OTTAWA, April 1 (AP)—Canadian motorists will need ration tickets to buy gasoline starting today and the ration for the owner of a small, nonessential car will be 300 imperial gallons—360 United States gallons—for the year. Drivers of medium-sized cars in the same category will get 340 gallons and owners of large cars 380 gallons for the year.

[In Washington the Department of Commerce advised tourists visiting Canada in automobiles, beginning today, to ask for gasoline rationing licenses and coupons at the border customs stations.]

The rationing system is planned to give drivers of nonessential cars about 5,400 miles of driving a year. Car owners, who use their automobiles in occupations listed as essential, will be given varying amounts permitting as much as 34,900 miles of driving a year.

Officials said only half the motorists in Canada have acquired the ration books necessary to buy gasoline so far.

American tourists entering Canada for a stay of 48 hours or less will be allowed 20 gallons—24 gallons United States measure—under present arrangements. If they enter the country for a longer period with a permit for a six months stay, they will be allowed 100 gallons. However, after 90 days, they may apply for a ration book, placing them in the same category as Canadian citizens.

"When a United States tourist applies for a temporary customs permit, which allows him to remain in Canada for 48 hours or less, the customs officer will hand him a coupon book entitling him to four units, or an initial equivalent of 20 gallons of gasoline," Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said in a statement.

He estimated that approximately 65 per cent of the American tourists visiting Canada will enter under these temporary permits.

"If the tourist enters under customs form E-50, which permits him to remain in Canada for six months, he will be given at the border a ration coupon book entitling him to 20 units which, at the outset of the plan, will represent 100 gallons."

The statement quoted Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle as saying the allowance of 100 imperial gallons would be all the tourist would be able to buy in the first 90 days of his stay.

"If he exhausts the allowance before the 90 days are up he will not be able to buy more," Mr. Cottrelle said. "If, however, after 90 days he wishes to remain in Canada, he must apply for a category 'A' gasoline ration book for use after his 100-gallon allowance has been exhausted."

This ration book would place the tourist in the same category as a Canadian motorist driving a non-essential automobile and he would thus be entitled to from 60 to 76 units a year, depending on the size and horsepower of his car. Each unit represents five imperial gallons of gasoline.

The announcement indicated that changes may be necessary in the rationing plan.

Jamaica Introduces Gasoline Rationing

By the Canadian Press

Kingston, Jamaica, April 1

Gasoline rationing came into effect in Jamaica yesterday. The system is based on the essentiality of the service performed by each vehicle on its horsepower.

Free French Forces in Pacific Serve MacArthur's Command

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has placed Free French forces in the Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's supreme command, Free French officials announced today.

Headquarters announced last month that the United States had given partial recognition to Free French control of French Pacific islands, notably Tahiti and New Caledonia, and would co-operate in their defense.

In reply to General de Gaulle's message announcing the decision, General MacArthur said:

"Deeply appreciate your message. Am happy once more to be closely associated with French soldiers as my comrades in arms."

General de Gaulle and General MacArthur knew each other in 1923-24 when both attended a special course at the Ecole de Guerre in Paris.

General de Gaulle earlier indicated today a feeling that his Free French movement is being pushed aside and in a warning note declared, "Fighting France means to go forward shoulder to shoulder with her allies on the express condition that her allies go forward with her."

In a luncheon speech in London, he hinted that the United Nations should conduct negotiations relating to French matters with Free French headquarters in London, not with Vichy.

"How would it be possible," he asked, "to persuade this nation (France) that her future lies in victory, dishonor in capitulation and duty in freedom if by any unfortunate chance her allies themselves come to accept the neutralization of France as dictated to Vichy by Hitler, and only discuss matters concerning the interest of my country with the traitors who are oppressing her and taking their orders from the enemy?"

France is going through "the greatest revolution in all her history," he added, and after the war will be a new country "guided by new men" and far different politically, socially and morally from the country his allies once knew.

Early-'42 Strength Of Legion at Record

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1 (AP)—The strength of the American Legion, formed after the last war, is today, amid another war, the greatest it eve rhas been this early in the year.

Donald G. Glascoff, assistant National Adjutant, reported at headquarters membership at the close of yesterday's business was 1,005,167 World War veterans.

Never before had the enrollment exceeded 1,000,000 so early in a year. Not until April 29 did it do so in 1941. Membership was 51,257 more than at the similar time last year.

Mr. Glascoff forecast a final 1942 enrollment many thousands over the record of 1,107,075 set last year. He reported number of posts at a new high of 11,830.

Of the 58 departments, 28 have exceeded their 1942 quotas. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Canada, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mexico, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

24th Anniversary Of Royal Air Force

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—Great Britain's prized Royal Air Force, born of the union of the old Royal Flying Corps and the Naval Air Service, celebrated its 24th birthday today with the nation proudly claiming it had achieved numerical parity with the German Air Force.

Since the start of the war the RAF, with Dominion and Allied squadrons and antiaircraft guns, has accounted for nearly 9,000 Axis planes, British figures show.

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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK John Wanamaker

Middle West Opinion Terms Hospital Insurance a Guise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—Hospital insurance now being considered by the Social Security Board is only compulsory health insurance under a new guise, in the judgment of many of the leading specialists on hospital planning and administration in the Middle West.

Drawbacks to compulsory health insurance, which have kept the system from adoption in any section of the United States, apply in great part to the proposed compulsory hospital insurance, these hospital men declare.

Among the objections they attribute to government intervention are the handicaps of control by a central government bureau, lowering of standards, lack of adjustment to local needs and inadequacy of the payments for hospital service proposed by the Social Security Board at one time this year.

Hospital objectors also assert that the rigidity and conservatism of any form of governmental control impede or wholly prevent the exercise of initiative, thereby guaranteeing to the patient a lower level of care than he could expect in an institution free from such disabilities.

Voluntary Plans Successful

On the other hand, voluntary rather than compulsory plans of hospital insurance are making such headway and producing such high grade service on a nonprofit, low cost basis that the welfare of the wage earner is better served than would be possible under any compulsory, governmentally controlled plan, say critical hospital authorities.

The compulsory plan of the Social Security Board might ultimately extend to possibly 100,000,000 persons, it was pointed out. While the present coverage of the Social Security Act is something over 40,000,000, the Board aims to bring in many millions of other workers who are now outside the system. All these and their dependents would be covered by compulsory hospital insurance if enacted.

The prevailing viewpoint is expressed, it was said, in an address by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Commissioner of Health and of Hospitals of New York City, quoted in Hospital Management published in Chicago. Dr. Goldwater said in part:

"Local organization and control will produce the best results in hospitalization, and any Federal approach to interference with the fiscal affairs of hospitals, leading eventually to control by a central government bureau, would be a tragic affair for the people of this country.

"There is justification for the interest of a humane government in the question of whether hospital service has been made available on suitable terms to the great mass of the people, but this inquiry should also take into account the fact that the voluntary, locally directed hospital service plans have made government intervention unnecessary.

"Exaggerated statements have been made, in Washington and elsewhere, as to the lack of hospital care. There may be some communities where adequate hospital facilities are lacking, or where good hospital service is difficult to obtain, but these are very few in this country.

"The fact is that improvements both in the quality and availability of hospital service have been made in the United States in recent years, as a result of steady progress, which show us to be still in the lead, as compared with any nation under a compulsory system of health insurance.

"Assumptions that we must do as other countries have done, regardless of our achievements, are certainly not justified, especially in a country where freedom is valued and where the principle of local self-government is supposed to be sacred.

Example in New York

"My own experience in New York showed me how far short government hospitals can fall from the perfection which has been attributed to them.

"Perfect conditions do not exist anywhere, and even in New York, where, as head of the city's hospitals, I worked under conditions as favorable as can be expected in government, the story has not been told of the impediments placed by government circumlocution in the way of anybody attempting to administer to a large group of hospitals from a central office.

"The system as a whole failed to accomplish what I had in mind for the city because of the onerous conditions under which government work of all sorts has to be done.

"It could hardly be otherwise if the Federal Government attempted to exercise any measure of control over the voluntary hospitals, as it would inevitably do, sooner or later, under the plans proposed by the Social Security Board."

U. S. War Benefits Measure Supported

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A bill to provide a system of Federal benefits for the relief of wartime injury, detention or distress of civilians was supported yesterday by representatives of the Army and Budget Bureau at a Senate committee hearing.

Major Reese F. Hill, representing the office of the Undersecretary of War, told the committee, "we are in substantial agreement that provisions made here will take care of the situation."

For total disability the bill, introduced by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, would allow payments of $30 to $85 a month to qualified individuals, the rate to be based upon the person's wage rate.

For the wife of a person detained or killed by the enemy, the rate would be $30 to $45 monthly, with additional allowances for other dependents. To relieve distress resulting from enemy attack, loans or other assistance in unnamed amounts would be authorized.

The hearing was conducted by the Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee.

Canadian War Jobs For College Youth

OTTAWA, April 1 (CP)—College graduates of engineering or natural science subjects face a summer of opportunity in Canada in 1942. They are eligible for one of 2,500 selected jobs in war industry.

L. E. Westman, Assistant Director of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, said the Government has referred to the Dominion's 16-odd universities that number of offers of summer employment from representative Canadian employers recently canvassed by the Labor Department. The bureau is a special branch of the Labor Department set up last February to survey the available supply of skilled natural scientists, technicians and engineers in Canada.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) Children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional ganster motif.—M. Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M. Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted —M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY— Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M. Y. C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS — Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero fatehr, though latter does not kno whim.—M. Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar patten about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y. C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cherry British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.— M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.— M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the authors' ridicule and satire.—M.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOE DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M. Y.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M. Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING—From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit —M.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y. C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Okie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertained who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y. C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M. Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper —M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M. Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama about playboy show-off, tough flying instructor, and pretty girl. Agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in flight.—M. Y. C.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY—Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, as Judge Hardy enlists the aid of his irrepressible son in the case of the timid daughter of estranged parents. Understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M. Y. C.

LADY IS WILLING—Tender-hearted stage star marries a child-health specialist to facilitate adoption of a foundling. Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation. —M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—Bob Hope, hilariously timid, keeps one jump ahead of the enemy agents until the last reel, when he foils a plot to trap a formation of England-bound Lockheeds, and wins Madeleine Carroll. One of Mr. Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film marking the thirtieth anniversary of C. B. De Mille and Paramount, and telling the story of the courageous fight of a Charlestown lawyer against ship-wrecking pirates off the Florida Keys in the 1840's. Long, large, and dull, in spite of fist fights, murders, shipwrecks, undersea tussles with a giant squid, a trial scene, and Southern romance.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT—Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speed boat who kills friend in one smash-up and saves girl he loves by another—in trial runs for naval authorities.—M, Y, C.

Donna Reed
In "The Courtship of Andy Hardy"

Lew Ayres, Refusing to Fight, Hoped to Join Medical Corps

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 1 (AP)—It was "profound thinking" which led Lew Ayres into a camp for conscientious objectors, the Hollywood movie actor said yesterday as he breakfasted on his train en route to a labor camp near Wyeth, Oregon.

The star in "All Quiet on the Western Front," Mr. Ayres said he had offered to do non-combatant service in the Army but had insurmountable scruples against joining any fighting branch.

"I was willing and wanted to go in the Medical Corps," he said. "I told the Draft Board that and I said it several times and in the many papers which I filled out.

"My training in first aid qualified me for the Medical Service. At least I could have been of some useful assistance.

"However they wouldn't take me, so I applied for admission to the conscientious objector's camp and they granted my request. I am happy about it."

Mr. Ayres was indignant when asked if a statement released at Los Angeles had been prepared for him by his studio.

"I wrote it myself," he said. "You can use it under my byline if you want to. I'm not ashamed of the position I have taken."

Began in Childhood

It began:

"It was in early childhood that I was first introduced to the Christian creed of non-resistance to evil. It is a vague and nebulous doctrine to the United States and it has taken years of gradual realization and patience for me to understand the full significance of its world-healing possibilities. Today, I stand convinced that as like attracts like, hate generates hate, murder incites revenge, so charity and forgiveness reflect their kind, and the world's brotherhood will be made manifest not through economic expediencies, but through man's awakening to the irresistible power of love."

Asked if his role in "All Quiet On the Western Front" influenced him toward his anti-war philosophy, he said:

"Yes, I guess it did. I'm quite sure it did."

"What year was the picture released?"

"I don't remember."

Author Erich Maria Remarque, who wrote "All Quiet" said in an interview at Beverly Hills:

"I am very sorry. I didn't expect it to have an effect like this. I think we all should fight against Hitlerism."

Mr. Ayres declined to "interpret" paragraphs in his formal statement. To do so, he said, would "only be a momentary consideration of a profound subject."

Discusses His Philosophy

Paragraphs included:

"If I have learned one thing from my philosophical and theological studies, one issue upon which nearly all the most venerable of our teachers and sages have agreed, it is that man's troubles are the result of—himself. That is, the selfish emotions and passions within himself. And any emancipation from these conditions must be accomplished for himself—by himself. Individually and alone. Maybe collectively later, but first as man and then as mankind. Surely it is only childish dreaming that makes us hope we can come to live in Utopia without first becoming inward Utopians.

"Now let us consider war. Is it not strange that no one really wants war, yet few think life can be successful or, at least respectfully, lived without it? We all shake our heads sadly over our predicament, and then wait for the other fellow to stop first. . . . So in my opinion, we will never stop wars until we individually cease fighting them, and that's what I propose to do. And I propose to proclaim a moratorium on all presumed debts of evil done us, to start afresh by wiping the slate clean, and continuing to wipe it clean. To hold no malice and to seek no revenge. To set our hearts in the right direction—and have confidence in God's beneficent wisdom to help us work out details."

Ayres Film Banned

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 1 (AP)—"Dr. Kildare's Victory," latest picture starring Lew Ayres, who left California yesterday for a conscientious objector's camp in Oregon, was withdrawn from a double bill at the Fox Theater last night.

Richard Carnegie, Manager, said that "public demand was so great I had no alernative." He received more than 100 telephone calls, he said from persons threatening to boycott the theater if the film was not removed from the program. It was to have continued through today.

N. Y. Head Explains NYA Machine Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Categorical denial of charges that the National Youth Administration has machines that could be used to greater advantage in war production industries and that some machines are idle part or all of the time was made by Miss Helen M. Harris, New York Administrator of the NYA here today.

"First and foremost, the machines are being used to train inexperienced youths to become the machine operators so sorely needed by war industires," Miss Harris said. "The question has been raised as to whether all machines could not be used to better advantage in the war industries. True, war industries need machines, materials, men. To ask which is the most important is the old question of which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool? It is likewise not debatable that unless men are made available, a serious idleness of machines will increase in industry."

From 800 to 1,000 NYC trained workers take jobs in war production industry monthly, Miss Harris said.

Fourteen Nations Start Unity Drive

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (AP)—Representatives of 14 nations, many of which are wearing the Axis yoke, have started plans for promoting war unity by combatting propaganda "aimed at creating distrust between the united powers and doubts in the minds of their people."

The group, numbering Consuls of the United Nations and many private citizens, hopes to increase public understanding of the significance of the war, and to crystallize plans for the peace to come, said Dr. L. T. Niem, Polish Consul.

"The plan of the enemy by which they have subjugated so many European peoples has not changed," Dr. Niem continued. "It is to create division among the United Nations, for so long as we remain united we cannot fail."

Dr. Paul Perigord, representing Free France, called for a revival of the Allied spirit of World War I.

"Unless we develop a heroic movement we are not going to win," he said. "We must face the fact we are losing the war."

Author James Hilton said the group's fight would not be against self-criticism, which he upheld, but against destructive criticism which he laid to Axis propaganda.

Pupils for Speed-Up To Aid War Effort

EVANSTON, Ill., April 1 (AP)—Almost half of the nation's high school students are willing to speed their college education—even to forego summer vacations—to cooperate in America's war effort.

This conclusion was reported at Northwestern University today on the basis of a nationwide survey among 9,354 high school pupils. The cross section of opinion was taken mainly among seniors in both rural and urban areas, and was regarded by university spokesmen as a definite indication of the attitudes toward educational speed-ups held by the approximately 1,000,000 forthcoming June high school graduates.

Fifty per cent of the boys and 45 per cent of the girls favored accelerated college programs. It was indicated many boys voted against speed-ups only because they felt they must work during summer vacations.

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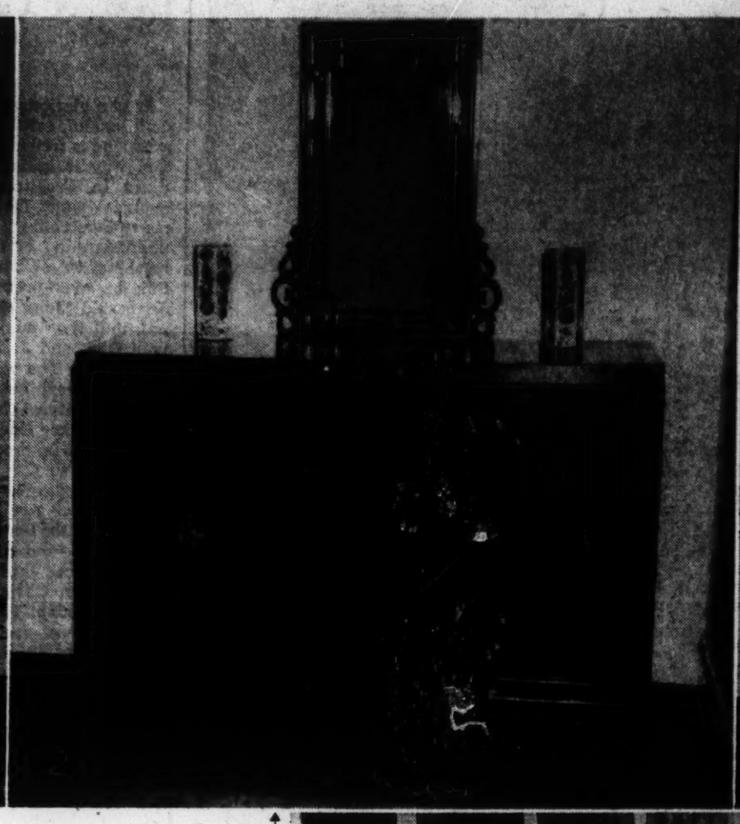

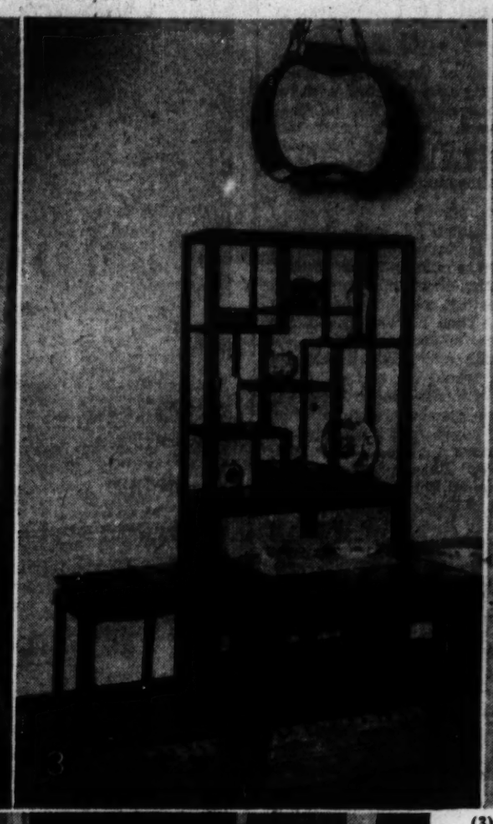

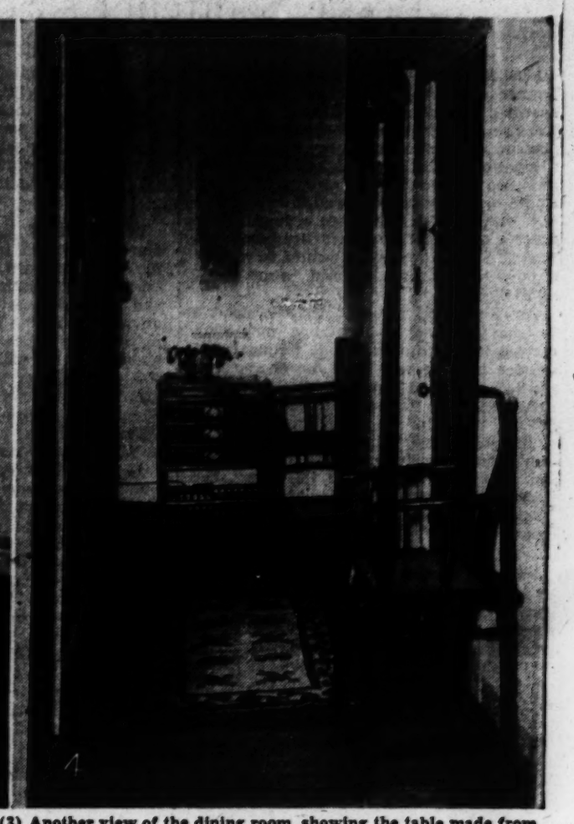

By a Staff Photographer

Five views of the Boston apartment of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Beer, which is furnished after the Chinese manner. (1) This grouping, along one wall of the dining room, is typically Chinese—a high table flanked by two low chairs. The mirror frame was originally a Chinese window, backed with paper, not glass, as is the custom in Chinese houses. (2) Mrs. Beer had this dresser made from old Chinese wood. The three front panels and the mirror frame were all Chinese windows. Two perforated Chinese vases, properly wired, serve as boudoir lamps. The dresser has shelves, not drawers.

(3) Another view of the dining room, showing the table made from an ancient coat rack, the Chinese cupboard which takes the place of a sideboard, and the chandelier made from an old Chinese lamp. (4) The hall, looking from the dining room. The teakwood chairs belong to the dining-room set of six. At the left hangs a mirror exactly like the one in the dining room, shown in (1). The small commode, now used as a telephone table, is beautifully inlaid. The rugs are pink-beige and Chinese blue.

Old Chinese and New American Furniture Combine Artistically in Small Home

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Four rooms and kitchenette" completely furnished with old Chinese furniture may sound stuffy and uninviting for a modern American home. But Katharine Lattimore Beer and her husband have proved that an ordinary, small apartment can be made to look both spacious and gracious as well as very Chinese with the proper choice and arrangement of such furniture.

It has taken them nearly three years to find all the necessary pieces, but today their top-floor suite overlooking the Fenway in Boston is a pleasant surprise to their visitors. "How very Chinese," is the remark that pleases Mrs. Beer when it comes, as it invariably does, from those friends who know China well.

"I always had a special fondness for Chinese things," Mrs. Beer said in explaining their choice of decoration. And that is not surprising, for she grew up in North China, the daughter of David Lattimore, now Professor of History at Dartmouth College, who was teaching in Chinese government schools during the first 20 years of her life. Her brother, Owen D. Lattimore, is now President Roosevelt's special political adviser to the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"When I went back to China a few years ago to be my brother's secretary, my interest in Chinese furnishings was renewed, and I felt that if I ever had the chance, I could make a lovely house or apartment," Mrs. Beer added. Both her sisters are artists, she said, and have made use of their Chinese background, one to write and illustrate Chinese stories, the other to do etchings of Chinese life, but she desired to express her affection for China in her home.

Some of her ornaments and choice small pieces came back with her from China, but the rest of the furniture has been collected largely in secondhand shops.

"It's not where you find things that matters, but whether you can visualize what to do with them when you see them," interjected Professor Beer, who is a member of the Boston University faculty. His wife was telling me how the exquisitely carved radiator cover in the living room had been made from the panels of an old Chinese whatnot picked up in a secondhand store for $5.

A small, under-the-window bookcase in the living room and a larger one in the Professor's study also owe their existence to the same whatnot. "And I have lots more of it in the basement," added Professor Beer. "It was all broken down and full of gimcracks we didn't care for, but it was of fine teakwood with these lovely sections of the open, heavy type of carving which we like so much."

Two factors contribute to the incredibly spacious air achieved in the small apartment. One is the open character of the furniture. The other is the papering of the entire apartment in a rough, rosy-beige plaid paper which gives the effect of bamboo or grass cloth.

The dining room is Mrs. Beer's chief pride. It is every inch Chinese, except for the curtains. "The Chinese don't use curtains," she explained, "so I've made mine as inconspicuous as possible throughout the apartment." For the dining room she has chosen a fairly dark blue rayon crash, and hung them just to the sill. "Long curtains would be too formal," she said. It took much searching to find just the right blue to go with the rug, which is rose rust and blue with a little yellow, the colors soft and mellow with age.

Her six dining-room chairs, two of which remain in the hall when not in use, also came from a secondhand store. They have arms and high backs but do not look heavy because they are very open, with a single slender panel down the back. The original cane seating is unusually finely woven.

Typical Chinese Arrangement

Two of these chairs, placed on either side of a small but high table, over which is hung a mirror whose frame was once a carved Chinese window, form a unit on one wall of the dining room, opposite the windows. Another pair of the chairs stands along the third wall facing a gracefully-shaped cupboard which takes the place of a sideboard. The lower section of the cupboard has doors that swing open. When the Beers found the piece, the panels on these doors were missing, but Mr. Beer improvised new ones out of Chinese rice paper heavily shellacked. He has used the same paper to line the frame of an ancient Chinese lamp which makes an effective chandelier.

Together Mr. and Mrs. Beer solved the dining-table problem in an ingenious manner. Again it was a question of being able to visualize what they could do with a piece of furniture that less imaginative eyes might have passed up as so much junk. What they found was an old coat rack handsomely carved in the broken-glass pattern, the kind of rack that stands in many a Chinese hall. What they visualized was a refectory table. And what they have is a refectory table! Long and slim and satiny smooth in finish. Its base is the coat rack cut down, its top is new, but made of matching wood.

Mrs. Beer can seat six for dinner. She uses Chinese place mats and all Chinese dishes, most of which she has picked up in Chinatown for little more than one pays for dishes at a five and ten.

Modern Pieces for Comfort

The living room combines modern upholstered furniture and old Chinese with no clash at all. "You see this combination in the homes of many Americans living in China," Mrs. Beer said. "After all, you have to have something comfortable to sit in."

Two easy chairs and two long sofas, all covered in a brown, rough-textured fabric that resembles homespun, provide the necessary comfort, while Chinese tables and lamps, ornaments and pictures preserve the appropriate atmosphere. The rug in this room is a pinky tan figured with blue Chinese symbols. The curtains are blue.

One of her treasures is a large, square K'ang table which she uses as a coffee table. The dark wood of the tables and of a handsome teakwood chair, and the blue of her small sofa pillows and of a lamp base that was once a vase give color accents to the room.

Lightness and airiness characterize the whole apartment. Simplicity achieved by having a minimum of knicknacks and pictures expresses what Mrs. Beer says is a typical Chinese atmosphere. The total effect is restful and pleasing.

(5) In the living room modern upholstered furniture supplies needed comfort. In the foreground is Mrs. Beer's treasured K'ang table. The bookcase and the radiator cover were both made from a carved teakwood whatnot retrieved from a secondhand store. On the radiator a copper water pitcher serves as a vase. The box beside it, of which you can see one end, is a Chinese pillow box. Mrs. Beer uses it to house her collection of Chinese and Mongolian bracelets.

All Aboard for the Style Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Speed in Fashions" was staged by Mary Lewis on the Miami-bound Florida Special last week in the recreation-entertainment car, when a group of six mannikins presented the latest cruise and sunshine fashions aboard this Atlantic Coast Line train for the edification of the vacation-bound passengers.

This innovation, presenting play clothes, slacks, sunsuits, dinner dresses, coats and sports costumes from the Mary Lewis shop on Fifth Avenue, provided the travellers with bright ideas for their southern wardrobes. The clothes, because of their practicality and gaiety, bid fair to set lively fashion trends for the coming summer season at many of the resorts.

A group of priority fashions, including dresses and practical work clothes for gardening, designed to comply with increasing restrictions on trimming and decoration, are of interest from a fashion viewpoint. These have been planned to reduce the amount of material used, and to obviate the necessity for zippers, metal buttons, and other fasteners that are no longer plentiful. The costumes in this group were made from as little as two and a half yards, instead of the usual three or more.

Mary Lewis always has liked calico, so it is natural to find her quite ready with a Calico Group, designed of brilliant tropical colors. This included two dresses, a coat, play clothes and a dinner dress.

Two performances were staged aboard the train, one during the after-dinner hour, so that passengers who had been picked up from Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond might see the display. This included about 20 different costumes featuring dresses for "dinner at home," lounging costumes, and a group of sports dresses. The next morning's show featured informal costumes for tennis, golf, and other sports activities.

Jacket Dinner Dresses Suit Daylight Dining

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's such a world of clothes to be happy in this spring. Useful, functional dresses for the swift accomplishment of deliberately chosen tasks. Dresses for times that fall under the "afternoon" schedule, and that you can wear on-into-the-evening with a few bright accessories. The ubiquitous jacket dinner dress with its possibilities for chameleon changes, and the ultra-formal gown for those occasions which, at the moment, are becoming more and more few and far between.

With daylight dining thrust into our midst by wartime daylight saving for the duration, the ever-ready jacket dinner dress is given a longer life than it otherwise might have deserved. It accommodates itself to your every need. Don the jacket and be as covered up as you like; whisk it off and see how lovely—and surprising—are the exquisite wisps of frou-frou beneath, with all the makings of a gala evening.

The loveliness of lace for evening is illustrated in a specially designed black lace gown which John Frederics sends sweeping into the fashion picture. It is old-fashioned through and through, with its deep circular lace bertha and draped ruffle at the bottom of the hem. It makes a picture you will remember.

Colors featured in New York's spring collections are decidedly on the bright side. Brilliant lime greens, vibrant yellows and blues, flower shades, and a score of pinks and reds that dazzle the eyes and make the heart sing, are like flags in the breeze. They mean to keep the home front, which is woman's sphere, gay.

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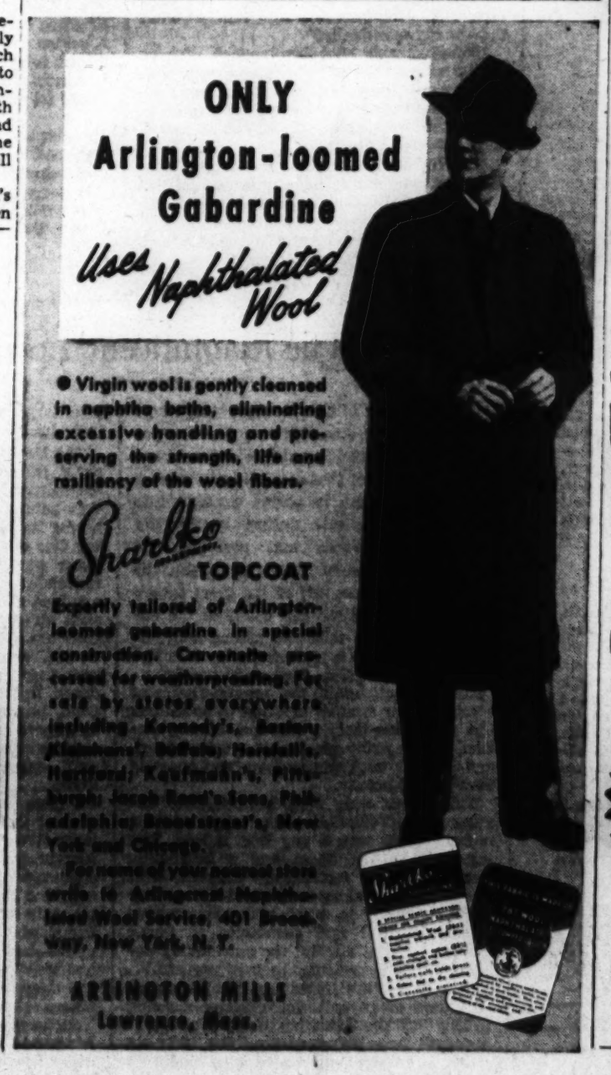

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The Home Forum

Bessie Scratcher's Secret

MRS. SCRATCHER did not believe in secrets. To her there was something antisocial in hoarding intimate news. Concerning Evergreen's most private affairs, Bessie Scratcher pursued a policy of frankness, openness and straightforwardness. Indeed, as Nicholas said, reticence rankled in her. Consequently, when Hiram, our neighbor, dropped in and said to me: "I hear you're writing a novel. Tom Grauen told me that Bessie Scratcher told Evina," I was sorry. I had wanted to wander around in my own sole world, in my novel, a little longer.

As the days passed, Mrs. Scratcher's twitches of curiosity about my work were relayed to me with increasing frequency. "I wonder who he will have for characters," she had exclaimed to Isabella Parlor. And to Rebecca Hubbs: "Mercy, I do hope he won't put any of us in." And to Nicholas Pumble, at the post-office: "They say he is using us in his novel. I can't endure the thought of it. I'm almost afraid to meet the man." For protection's sake, Bessie began calling on Hannah twice as often. I stayed up in my room.

* * *

Indeed, I needed to. Fiction stands or falls by its characters. The reader will forgive a paucity of plot and other contrivances, if the people look true. What is the subject of any great novel? Man. The extraordinary manifold which is this world. The love of life as expressed by the individuals who are caught in the act of living it. But they must be caught in the act. I was having trouble catching them alive. How, I was asking myself, *how* did one do it? How, after naming a figment of the mind, did one bring him alive, make him walk about on his own feet, think with his own head, keep true to himself, and fulfill all that he should be? I was getting more and more agitated about it when one evening Mrs. Scratcher, to be certain of avoiding me, called on Hannah before we had finished supper. She had come, she said, to ask Hannah about her cucumbers; she inquired about the novel instead. "I can't stay a minute, but I'm so anxious to hear about it. How do you go about it? Who do you use for characters? It's beyond me."

"Then I wouldn't bother my head about it, Bessie," Hannah said pointedly.

* * *

"But I want to! I want to understand all about it. I'm entranced," Bessie cried with an enthusiasm that was almost disarming. "To think that a novel is being written in Evergreen! Under this very roof! I shall remember today. What day is it?"

"Friday, the fourteenth," Nicholas contributed.

She had already turned to me. "I'm so interested in the characters. Do you make them up? Or do you—portray your friends?" she inquired coyly.

"I wish you'd tell me," I said.

"She will," Nicholas said, mischievously. "Bessie, suppose this were your novel. How would you go about it? How would you create a character?"

"Well, let me see—" Bessie beamed while she pondered. She imagined that she was being taken seriously. Nor did she seem hampered by the fact that she was asked to improvise a solution of the problem which the greatest novelists have wrestled with for the duration of their careers. "Let me see—Well, first I'd name him. I'd name him Andrew Skeleton, at first, because that would remind me he hadn't all his flesh and blood."

I found my eyes meeting Nicholas's.

* * *

"Then—Oh, I know; I'd invite him to dinner. It would begin with his knock at the door. There are so many kinds of knocks. I'd know something about him from that, and from his greeting, and how he looked around the room. Then Emiline would run in, and I'd see how he took to children. I'd match him up with everything a stranger coming to dinner would do, and we'd talk about all manner of things—not in the novel, of course. This is to get acquainted with him before he's in the novel. And it wouldn't be an hour before I knew a lot about the man."

"I can believe it," Hannah said abruptly, but Nicholas motioned to her to be quiet.

"Then," continued Bessie, "oh, I know! I'd take him calling. I'd take him to Hiram's to see what an impression he made on a farmer, and to Senator Durritt's. The Senator's met a sight of people, and I could tell whether he was interested in Andrew. Then to Pastor Lockwood and Serena Grauen. If they *all* liked the man, then I'd know he was a character. No, that's wrong. They wouldn't all have to *like* him. But they'd all have to sit on the edges of their chairs about him. You wouldn't want a character in your novel that people could take or leave, now would you?"

"You've got something there," I said. "What next?"

* * *

"Next—" Bessie echoed, immersed in the unusual pleasure of being listened to respectfully. "Next—well, *I'd* be making up my mind—No, that's wrong. I'd be in love with him. Or else I'd hate him, or be out of patience with him, or maybe just feel so sorry for him, you know, the way I am for Ezra Potwill. I'd feel that I couldn't escape thinking about him. His terrible danger, or trouble, or whatever experience he's in would surround me. It'd press in on me. I'd not sleep for sympathizing with him—because he'd told me everything by now—until my husband would say: 'Bessie, what is the matter with you?' or: 'You're not yourself today,' and I'd know it was because I'd practically become Andrew—"

"A moment, please, Bessie," I broke in. "That's just the point. How do you become Andrew? He's a man and you're a woman. How do you get the assurance to say: 'These thoughts of his aren't my thoughts, and his feelings are genuinely and unmistakably his own.' Tell me that and I'll bless you."

* * *

"Why—why, that's nothing," said the astonishing woman. "I told you I loved him by now. Don't you suppose I know what Harvey's thinking and feeling, particularly when he doesn't tell me? People say there are secrets, but I don't believe it. Do you think I don't know how Bert Sorley felt when his son ran off that time? Nonsense. He told me one day. We were caught in the rain at Chris's store and he told me all about how he felt; and I wasn't a bit surprised, though I didn't let him know that. Why, I know how it feels to be a snowflake. You just kind of suffer with them. Not snowflakes, I don't mean. But fathers. Of course, you have to get around. And that reminds me. I promised to drop in at Rebecca Hubbses and tell her what Isabella Parlor had found out about Matt Early's grandfather. I guess I can leave the cucumbers go, Hannah, for now."

Hannah opened the door with more promptness than courtesy, and the two went out. Nicholas chuckled. "Now you know."

* * *

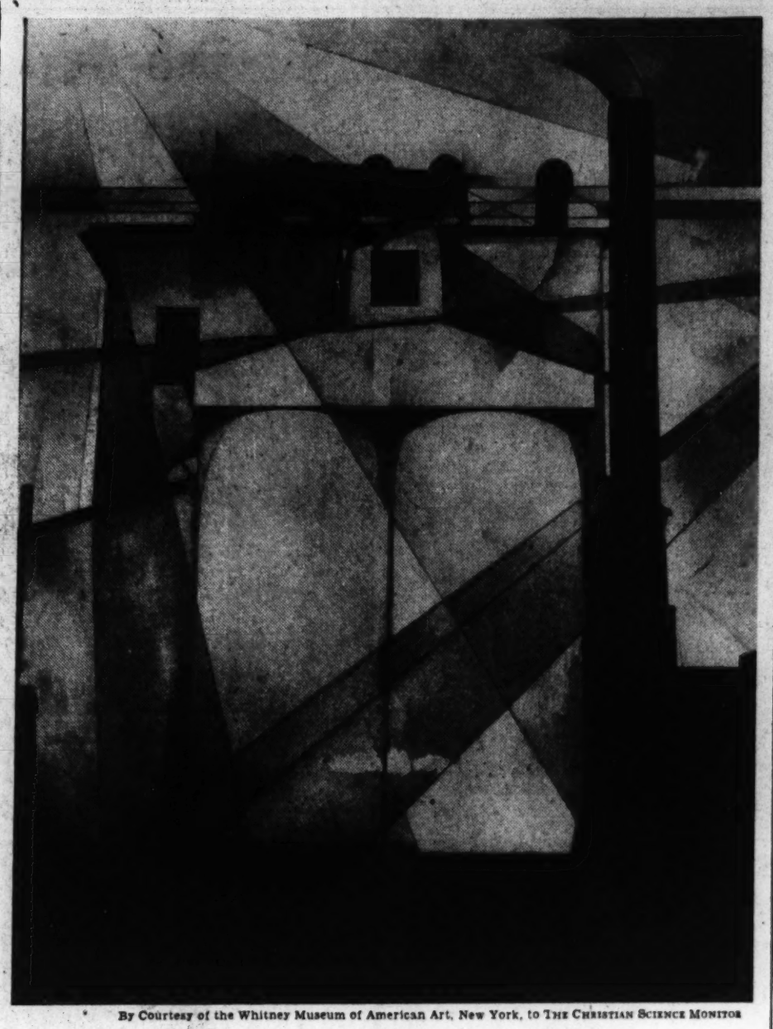
"Now I know," I repeated, for I was still astounded by the imagination I had neglected. "Everything. First, you ask Mr. Skeleton to live with you. That's to give him flesh and blood and habits. Then you take him to call on the world. That's to see if he's a universal. Then you find yourself in love with him. That's for intuition. And finally—what did she say was finally?"

"Finally," and Nicholas laughed. "There are no secrets. You can identify yourself with a father or a snowflake. And *then*, my friend, it is time to start your novel." He looked at me and smiled. "The least you can do now is to put Bessie in the book."

"She'll be in it. In every character. But Nicholas, who would have imagined all this in Bessie, of all people? The one woman I've done my best to avoid—a goldmine."

"Wasn't that her point?" Nicholas asked. "Isn't everybody?"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MY EGYPT": *A Water Color by Charles Demuth*

CHARLES DEMUTH, one of America's most sensitive and brilliant water colorists, had some half-dozen favorite subjects. Perfectionist that he was, in the precision of his drawing and in the subtlety of his washes, he excelled in each of these chosen subjects.

Foremost, perhaps, are his flower studies. The graceful forms, the convolutions, the vivid and delicate colors, and, above all, the sensitive drawing of his flowers have not been surpassed by any American artist. The same may be said of his still-lifes of vegetables and fruits which occupied much of his interest in his later years. Here distinguished drawing and subtle variations in color combine to produce brilliant and individual compositions. A third favorite subject, found in some of his best paintings, are characteristic New England churches and houses.

Still another group of water colors deal with vaudeville scenes. Personal and imaginative, rather than realistic, they are somewhat related in style to still another group which might be called illustrations. The latter, however, were done for his own pleasure—not as commissioned illustrations. Best known of these are the series for Henry James' "Turn of the Screw" and "The Beast in the Jungle."

Lastly, there is a series of water colors dealing with industrial scenes of factories and smokestacks. Here again, they are not so much realistic in subject as they are merely springboards for the artist's invention and imagination. For instance, these industrial scenes quite often have provocative titles. A row of smokestacks extending halfway across a composition is called "End of the Parade." Two giant chimneys standing side by side against the sky are entitled "Aucassin and Nicolette." Who dares to say exactly what the artist had in mind when he called this industrial scene "My Egypt"?

These modern factory scenes show most clearly Demuth's debt to the Cubists. Highly personal and belonging to no school, he was, nevertheless, influenced by the French Moderns, rather than by his contemporaries in America. Born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1883, he received his art training at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Following this, he studied in Paris for two years, afterwards returning to America. He has left the record of an accomplished and brilliant water colorist.

B. T.

"Give me understanding"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a glorious thing to have an abundant, useful, satisfying sense of life; and everyone is free to experience true living. The way is indicated more than a few times in Scripture. For instance, the Psalmist sings (Psalms 119:144), "Give me understanding, and I shall live." The understanding of God unfolds the spiritual nature of life, as the reflection of infinite, ever-present Life, God. Christ Jesus said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The words and works of the Master reveal ever-present eternal life to be the natural state of man.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 505): "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal. Spiritual understanding unfolds Mind,—Life, Truth, and Love,—and demonstrates the divine sense, giving the spiritual proof of the universe in Christian Science." To express abundant life we must understand the reality of good and the unreality of evil, even as did the Way-shower. God is All. He is infinite Mind, Life, and Love. The great fact of His allness is the basis of Christian Science. The presence and power of infinite Love preclude the possibility of another power.

Health, happiness, and peace are demonstrated by the clear understanding that life which reflects Life, God, is spiritual. True happiness is not derived from the contemplation of life as material and limited. Life is God, and God is Love; therefore Life is Love. True living is the reflecting of divine Love, and only as we love do we really live. Genuine or spiritual love recognizes man as God's likeness, pure, upright, and free.

To human sense it does not always seem easy to love, especially when fear, hatred, greed, selfishness, and doubt claim our attention. Yet this is what we must do. Nothing but love, pure, holy, understanding love, can reduce the aggressive beliefs of hatred and destruction to their native nothingness. We handle error—destroy it—by seeing it as a lie about God and man, a belief of life and intelligence in matter. Recognizing the illusive nature of all that is unlike God, we prove the reality of good and the unreality of evil. Sickness, sin, enmity, evil of whatever sort, have no basis in reality, and their seeming effects disappear in the presence of spiritual understanding.

A Christian Scientist was deeply distressed over the estrangement of a friend who had long been dear to her. It seemed to her that she had cause for resentment, since the rift had come about through no fault of her own. But she knew through many glorious experiences of overcoming error with good that love alone overcomes hatred. She knew, moreover, that in spite of the human testimony to the contrary no estrangement had really occurred, and that her only concern was to reflect Love. Her thought was flooded with the consciousness of spiritual life as the reflection of infinite Love, and she mentally insisted that enemies and enmity are but dream-shadows that disappear in the light of spiritual understanding. The result of the mental work soon appeared. The friend humbly returned to her, and the friendship was established on a more permanent basis. Moreover, the friend was healed of a distressing disease during the experience.

Disloyalty cannot be met with disloyalty, anger with resentment, or greed by mere withholding. Wherever evil presents itself, the remedy lies at hand in the calm assurance that evil is unreal because it is unlike God in nature and character. Good does not cause evil, and good alone is real. The word "real," as used in Christian Science, refers to that which is spiritual, actual, and permanent, untouched by beliefs of age and decay; while the word "unreal" refers to that which is temporal, changeable, fluctuating, and unstable. All that is material is changeable, unstable, not of God, and therefore unreal. Mrs. Eddy clearly sets forth this significant fact in "the scientific statement of being," which reads, in part (Science and Health, p. 468): "Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

When faced with tremendous responsibilities Solomon prayed humbly for "an understanding heart" that he might "discern between good and bad" (I Kings 3:9). The same prayer is today in the heart of every earnest seeker after Truth, and this prayer is surely answered. There is need in the world for the "understanding heart." We need to be spiritually alert in discerning "between good and bad," rejecting the spurious and rejoicing in the real.

We are faced today with insistent problems involving the healing of sin, war, indecision, doubt, and limitation. But the evils we face are not of God, and therefore they are not real. We prove them unreal by clinging to the spiritual facts of being—health, holiness, peace—which the world can neither give nor take away. Christian Scientists all over the world rejoice daily in the ever-increasing proof that spiritual understanding and eternal life are indissolubly united.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ВРАЗУМИ МЕНЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Обладать обильным, полезным, удовлетворяющим смыслом жизни является славной долей; и каждый из нас волен познать на своем опыте истинное существование. Путь к этому указывается неоднократно в Св. Писании. Например, Псалмопевец поет (Псалтирь 118:144): "Вразуми меня, и буду жить". Понимание Бога раскрывает духовный характер жизни, как отражения бесконечной, всегдасущей Жизни, Бога. Христос Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 17:3): "Сия же есть жизнь вечная, да знают Тебя, единого, истинного Бога, и посланного Тобою Иисуса Христа". Слова и деяния Учителя открывают, что вездесущая вечная жизнь является естественным состоянием человека.

Мари Бакер Эдди пишет в учебнике Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 505): "Понимание есть линия раздела между действительным и недействительным. Духовное понимание раскрывает Разум,—Жизнь, Истину и Любовь,—и выявляет божественное чувство, давая доказательство вселенной в Христианской Науке". Для того, чтобы выразить жизнь с избытком, мы должны понять действительность добра и недействительность зла, как это понял Путеводитель. Бог есть Все. Он—бесконечный Разум, Жизнь и Любовь. Великий факт, что Он—Все, является основанием Христианской Науки. Присутствие и сила бесконечной Любви исключают возможность существования другой силы.

Здоровье, счастье и покой выявляются посредством ясного понимания, что жизнь, которая отражает Жизнь, Бога,—духовна. Истинное счастье не проистекает от созерцания жизни как материальной и ограниченной. Жизнь есть Бог, а Бог есть Любовь; поэтому Жизнь есть Любовь. Истинная жизнь является отражением божественной Любви и мы живем в действительности только тогда, когда мы любим. Истинная или духовная любовь признает человека, как подобие Бога, чистым, правдивым и свободным.

Как кажется человеческому чувству, любить не всегда легко, особенно когда страх, ненависть, алчность, себялюбие и сомнение овладевают нашим вниманием. Однако, это то мы и должны делать. Ничто иное как любовь, чистая, святая, понимающая любовь, может низвести враждебные верования в ненависть и разрушение до их природной ничтожности. Мы справляемся с заблуждением—уничтожаем его—видя, что оно есть ложь о Боге и человеке, верование в жизнь и ум в материи. Распознавая призрачный характер всего, что не подобно Богу, мы доказываем действительность добра и недействительность зла. Болезнь, грех, неприязнь, зло какого бы то ни было рода, не имеют основания в действительности, и кажущиеся их результаты исчезают в присутствии духовного понимания.

Одна последовательница Христианской Науки была глубоко удручена по поводу отчуждения друга, который был ей дорог издавна. Ей казалось, что она имела основание чувствовать обиду, ибо разрыв произошел не по ее вине. Однако она знала, благодаря многим славным случаям преодоления заблуждения добром, что только любовь преодолевает ненависть. Больше того, она знала что, несмотря на противоположное человеческое показание, на самом деле не произошло никакого отчуждения и что ее единственной заботой было отражать Любовь. Мысль ее заняло сознание духовной жизни, как отражения бесконечной Любви, и она мысленно утверждала, что враги и неприязнь являются только сновидениями, которые исчезают в свете духовного понимания. Результаты духовной работы скоро проявились. Ее друг смиренно вернулся к ней и дружба установилась на более прочном основании. Более того, друг ее был исцелен от мучительной болезни в течении этого переживания.

На вероломство нельзя отвечать вероломством, на гнев враждебностью, или на алчность просто удержанием. Где бы зло ни появилось, средство от него под рукой и заключается в спокойной уверенности, что зло—недействительно, ибо оно не подобно Богу ни по природе, ни по характеру. Добро не причиняет зла, и только добро—действительно. Слово "действительный", как оно употребляется в Христианской Науке, относится к тому, что духовно, истинно и постоянно; что не затрагивается верованиями в старость или разрушение; тогда как слово "недействительный" относится к тому, что временно, подвержено изменениям и колебаниям, и неустойчиво. Все материальное подвержено изменениям, неустойчиво, не от Бога и, поэтому, недействительно. Mrs. Эдди ясно выставляет этот знаменательный факт в "the scientific statement of being", которое гласит, частично, следующее (Science and Health, стр. 468): "Дух есть бессмертная Истина; материя есть смертное заблуждение. Дух—действителен и вечен; материя—недействительна и временна. Дух есть Бог, и человек есть Его образ и подобие. Поэтому человек не материален; он—духовен".

Лицом к лицу с громадной ответственностью, Соломон молился смиренно о "разумном сердце", дабы быть в состоянии "различать, что добро и что зло" (III кн. Царств 3:9). Ныне эта же самая молитва в сердце каждого, кто ревностно ищет Истины, и эта молитва несомненно исполняется. Мир нуждается в "разумном сердце". Нам нужно быть духовно на стороже в различении "что добро и что зло", в отвержении ложного и в ликовании о действительном.

Мы находимся ныне лицом к лицу с настоятельными задачами, включающими врачевание от грехи, войны, нерешительности, сомнений и ограничений. Но невзгоды, которые стоят пред нами, не от Бога и, посему, они недействительны. Мы можем доказать их недействительность, если будем крепко придерживаться духовных фактов бытия,—здоровья, святости, покоя,—которые мир не может ни дать, ни отнять. Последователи Христианской Науки по всему свету радуются ежедневно все возрастающим доказательствам того, что духовное понимание и вечная жизнь связаны неразрывно.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бакер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Another Meaning

Now let us draw a curtain on the dark
Beyond the window, light the birch logs laid
Upon the hearth, and with that sudden spark
Brighten each corner till the fire has made
A golden circle on the shadowed floor.
Sitting together quietly we hear
The inquiring wind tap softly at the door,
Pause for a moment, sigh, and disappear.

How far away the hills, how far away
The road that leads to cities and to friends.
Here a new kinship gives the parting day
Another meaning, as the tumult ends,
And we become aware that what we say
Is less than what our silence comprehends.

SARA KING CARLETON

A Piedmont Spring

The Piedmont welcomes spring and its songs,
Its milder days, for winter winds sometimes
Dip deep into the south. Soft maples bloom;
Their reddened spires push through the green
Of pine on sloping hills. Honeysuckle vines
Move in the wind while white-throated sparrows
Sing. The clear spring whistle quavers;
The wild hedge bursts into an old rich song
again.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

The Magnificent Locomotive

IT WAS an age of rich magnificence, North as well as South, and this magnificence was reflected in the refulgent glories of the American locomotive of that day . . . in its masses of shining brasses, in places wrought into intricate and delicate design, in the gay paintings, landscapes and portraits and patriotic emblems of every sort, upon the sides of the tenders and of the great square headlights . . . in the gay colors of the engines themselves, reds and greens and yellows, and always a profusion of gold stripings and letterings. . . . You could hardly expect a locomotive with the haunting name of *West Wind* or *Panther* or *Silver Bow* to look like a denizen from a soft-coal mining district. All the really great engines were named, and in their very names there was amazing variety and beauty.

Take those early New York Central engines across York State—the lexicon of their nomenclature was a gay one indeed. The man who named them had a fascinating task, albeit one increasingly difficult; with the result that, along in the mid-fifties, they were beginning to number the locomotives on the Central and sometimes to forget naming them at all. But the outstanding engines of the road retained their cognomens. . . .

The *Racer*, the *Rapid* and the *Quickstep* told their story well. On a sunny morning in May 1853 the *Quickstep* brought the morning mail from Syracuse to Utica, fifty-six miles, in an hour and fifteen minutes and in that short time it had made four stops. The Central's engines of that day may not have been large, but they certainly had speed in their heels.

The New Haven was about the first of the early railroads to discard the naming of locomotives, along with much of the old-time paint and glitter, and it began by numbering its engines, progressively from Number One onwards. Its example was followed. There was a new cult arising in the world of railroads, and it might well be described as a cult of efficiency. Efficiency had no use for such do-dads as engine names or fancy colorings. Gradually both practices were discarded, and something else was discarded with them. Yet neither was ever quite abandoned. In 1927, the staunch old Baltimore and Ohio, having just entered upon the second century of its existence, began naming its engines once again—a whole series of noble craft—after the Presidents of the United States. . . . There is hardly a school boy in the land today who does not know the riot of color that has been spread upon passenger locomotives and their trains during the past four or five or six years: the great yellow engines of the Milwaukee Road and the Chicago and North Western; the red and yellow triumphs of the Southern Pacific, the Rock Island, and the Santa Fé; the gleaming chromium-steel creation of Burlington *Zephyrs* and Reading *Crusaders* and New York Central *Mercurys* and Seaboard *Meteors* . . . others almost too numerous to mention. Your engine builder and designer these days has come to be almost as captious in his color sense as a French couturier.—From "Locomotives on Parade," by EDWARD HUNGERFORD (New York: Crowell).

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Joint Income Tax Returns Forecast ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Despite protests of Carrie Chapman Catt, Wendell L. Willkie, and several women's organizations, it looks as though Congress will adopt the Treasury's proposal for a mandatory joint income return for married persons.

Under the income tax law as it now stands, husbands and working wives can elect whether they will file joint or separate tax returns. Sometimes they file separate returns to keep out of the higher brackets where surtaxes are heavy. This means that the Treasury loses revenue.

Right now the House Ways and Means Committee is looking into every feasible tax source to find the extra billions necessary to wage war. One of the proposals on which they get the most mail is the Treasury recommendation that husband and wife be compelled to file joint returns. The change would bring about $300,000,000 more into the Treasury coffers annually.

There are two general groups opposing mandatory joint returns:

1. "Equal rights" women who are worried lest war bring setbacks to women's freedom that may start them on the same downhill road they have been forced to take in Germany.

2. Men and women, especially in community property States, who object to the Federal Government making laws that would increase their taxes.

Last year the Treasury's mandatory joint tax proposal raised such a furore on Capitol Hill that it was laid aside. But it is back again, in a modified form, affecting fewer couples.

The original Treasury proposal would have required a joint return on income, including salaries and wages. The revised proposal would require it only on invested or unearned income.

The first proposal was obviously unwise because it would have put many couples into such high tax brackets that it would actually be costing them money for their wives to work.

Most married women who work don't do so from choice, but from necessity. When a woman leaves her home to go out to work, she usually has to count on a certain investment for clothes, lunches, carfare, and perhaps a maid at home. If she and her husband had to pay greatly increased income taxes, she might reach the point where she would actually be losing money by working. Then she might quit.

At a time when the Government needs women in war work, it would be unwise to penalize married women workers in this fashion.

The new Treasury proposal is much more carefully worked out. It requires joint tax returns only on invested income. This would discourage the practice, now too widespread, by which wealthy husbands sometimes divide securities with their wives to escape surtaxes. By payment of a moderate gift tax they secure perpetual reduction in income tax liability.

In the eight or nine community property States, as a hangover of the old Latin law that included a man's wife in chattels, some husbands are getting the benefit of lower taxes by dividing their income with their nonworking wives—on paper, that is. Congress seems to be in a mood to close this loophole, also—despite the cry of Representatives from those States that States' rights are being overridden.

The plea of Mrs. Catt and other watchful women that "women are people" and should pay their own taxes on the money they earn has left the Treasury and most committee members unmoved. In theory, they say, it's good, but when it interferes with winning the war, and leaves loopholes for wealthy people to escape taxes, then it is unfair.

Further indication that the Treasury is aiming, not at penalizing working wives, but merely at tax-evading couples, came this week in its proposal that in the joint return, a working wife should be allowed a credit, against the tax upon the family equal to 10 per cent of her earnings, provided the credit does not exceed $100. This, it is explained, will offset additional household expenses usually incurred when a wife goes out to work.

This is the Treasury's second compromise in the battering they have taken from women's organizations, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. From now on Secretary Morgenthau and a congressional majority will probably stand pat for mandatory joint returns.

The Country Speaks: Montana

Montana's Shoulder Is There ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Montana's copper, wheat, lumber, and livestock are enlisted for the "duration," and the whole State is a-buzz with activities that have to do with sending ever more and more of its products to the training camps and war fronts, wherever Montanans and other American young men are at war or preparing for war.

At home the State is tightening its own belt and scanning every peacetime function and activity with an eye to diverting the greatest possible volume of its wealth and resources to the war effort.

General headquarters for the campaign to "Give Up Benefits for Bullets" is a small suite of offices in Helena, where the Montana Taxpayer is arranged for quarterly publication. Tables are covered with strange charts and graphs. Directors from up and down the State, representing the mining industry, the woolgrowers, dairying, homeowners, lumbering, the wheat farmers, and other diverse activities, come for consultation, bringing their combined stratagems and counsels to bear on the general "war plan."

The fundamental national objectives of Montana's lively Taxpayers' Association, its "war aims," are set forth succinctly thus:

1. To bring to a victorious conclusion this gigantic world-wide war regardless of cost.

2. But in doing so to prevent national economic and social collapse inevitably following extreme inflation, and

3. At the same time preserve our American rights of citizenship, our great democratic institutions, and essential public services.

"Whether or not we necessarily spend $50,000,000,000 or $150,000,000,000; whether or not our national debt goes to 100 billions or to 200 billions; whether or not the expenditure results in after war economic and social chaos; whether school is kept or not, this war must be won. But victory on the battle front in reaching the first objective and failure on the home front in the second and third objectives would make victory a hollow mockery. Yet that is exactly what will follow if certain essential principles are not adhered to."

Some of these essential phases of wartime public financing are listed thus:

1. The collection of taxes for specific war purposes in the greatest possible amount that all the people as a whole can possibly pay and still maintain a reasonable standard of living....

2. Maximum investment or forced savings for the purchase of national defense bonds....

3. Curtailment or elimination of nonessential local, State, and Federal nondefense public expenditures....

4. Cutting off expenditures masquerading under the name of defense....

5. Elimination of waste in essential defense expenditures.

Officials of the Montana Taxpayers' Association pride themselves on the fact that their organization represents many, many small taxpayers rather than a few large taxpayers or taxpaying corporations.

In response to the Association's invitation to taxpayers to make proposals as to economies and wartime adjustments in public expenditures, these, among many others, were offered:

No more roads, but keep in repair.

County officials should help each other more.

Use the mails more and public cars less.

Adjust school programs to meet farm labor needs.

Stop unnecessary use of State cars.

Too many people on relief who could make and hustle a living if they do what our parents did when they came to America.

Get politics out of the Federal operation.

Quit the WPA, CCC, NYA, FSA, and RSA until the war ends, at least.

"The home folks on the farm and in town will take it on the chin with less money for farm benefits, public welfare, and other Government grants, if the politicians in Washington will worry less about losing votes and . . . take some of this money and spend it for guns, planes, and tanks."

Very soon now it will be springtime in the Rockies, but the birds will not be doing all the singing. The usually quite unvocal individual Montana taxpayer is learning to sound a new note. Given in chorus, it promises to be quite impressive.

To Change the Subject:

Miss Emmerton of Salem ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

There wasn't much information about her in the newspapers: just a few thin black lines of type to indicate the passing of a distinguished woman of Salem, Massachusetts. Miss Caroline Emmerton had come of an old family of sea captains and she lived in their Essex Street mansion, square and high and brick, which people said was deservedly a museum of treasures brought home by the master-mariners of the family from the four corners of the earth. Miss Emmerton was public-spirited, she was generous, she had a perception of the needs of her native place; but one unforgettable thing she did which meant more than all the rest. She restored the House of the Seven Gables, thus benefiting generations of people who are interested in the Hawthorne novel and in the setting of the time to which the story belongs.

I met Miss Emmerton once, in circumstances which should have been embarrassing. It was a good many years ago and, well, though I was frightened of a somewhat impressive and positive lady, my eagerness kept the suitable embarrassment somehow at bay. In those days, we had a summer home not far from Salem, and I used to haunt the storied old place—walk quickly past the gabled house in which the witch trials were conducted, averting my eyes from Gallows Hill but letting them rest appreciatively upon the lovely length of Chestnut Street with those houses which are an architectural attraction for the connoisseurs and glimpsing their walled gardens behind a riot of roses in midsummer.

I explored Essex Street, too, of course, and many a sweet slightly crooked side street in which the white fences or even the walls of the houses themselves were flush with the sidewalk. Then I strolled farther afield, on the other side of the railroad and toward the poorer section of Salem which stretched toward the bay. And so it was that I found the House of the Seven Gables, at the foot of Turner Street.

I still think it the most satisfying restoration of an old house that I have ever seen. Really, it was perfectly done; for Miss Emmerton had the taste and the discrimination which the problem required. The inscrutable dark old house, lifting its sharp and unaccountable seven gables aloft—when the wind caught the tips of the deep blue waves in the adjacent bay and flicked them with foam, when the wind reached as far as the swaying hollyhocks in the garden and the poppy-colored silk curtains at the windows—charmed me utterly. I could not keep away. I would loiter in the little shop which Miss Hepzibah kept in the story, where there were old china dolls with fixed smiles and flimsy arms, where there were all manner of trinkets and trophies for the tourists, as well as Salem Rock and gingerbread men and—precisely everything that there should be. I couldn't get enough of that secret stairway from which one emerged so fascinatingly into the strange little narrow garret room called Clifford's. I haunted the great room with the window-seats which looked out to sea, I studied the iron utensils ranged beside the giant fireplace in the kitchen. Presently I could almost have taken the place of one of the fluent guides, I had listened so often to her explanations of all that was there. And once I did actually persuade the woman in charge to let me keep shop for a brief time—half-an-hour, possibly. I hope I did not bribe her, but I can't now remember how it did come to pass. Instead of shrinking, as Miss Hepzibah did, every time that shrill little shop bell tinkled, I was thrilled because I had a customer. I think I actually had three.

Then, of course, I wished to write an article about that House of the Seven Gables which I so much liked. Indeed I did write it with an astonishing degree of eagerness and inexperience. Having done that, I developed the sort of conscience that made me feel it should be scrutinized for inaccuracy before its august appearance, as I remember, in the columns of the Boston Transcript. How it happened that I attracted the attention of Miss Emmerton, I don't know. I may even have written to her. Most wonderfully, she replied, inviting me to lunch with her at her club in Boston's Park Street and to bring my article. It happened on a pleasant day in spring, with the Common all a freshness of tender green leaves; but I couldn't thoroughly enjoy myself, even while we were seated in a most friendly mood at a window table, because I was engulfed in so breath-taking an adventure.

How foolish and young I must have seemed to a woman like Miss Emmerton! But she was very kind, really, and gentle for the most part. To be sure, she tore my article practically to bits. It seemed it was crammed with inaccuracies; but we discussed it and corrected and rewrote, until we had in the end something usable left. The Transcript ran it, and I only hope that some people went, because of that small article of mine, to see the beautiful old place. I continue to go whenever I can. And I shall not be likely to forget Miss Emmerton of Salem.

Caribbean Nations Ready for Axis Sortie

Strategic area around the Panama Canal gears itself for all-out defense of Americas.

Americans at War
Twenty-seventh of 48 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA—While fully aware that, in the classic War College anecdote, "the enemy always uses the fourth of three possible lines of attack," Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews gives assurance that nothing remotely resembling Pearl Harbor will burst over Panama.

The Canal is ready. General Andrews, who commands the entire Caribbean Defense Zone from Central America to the southernmost outpost in Dutch Guiana, stands behind this heartening report. But he says no military tactician is ever satisfied with available equipment to the extent of not wanting more.

From a half-dozen previous visits to the Zone over a period of four years, this correspondent can put on record that the tempo of preparedness here is in super-geometric proportion. Within the year since my last stopover twice as much appears to have been accomplished as during the previous three years.

During your first night you are likely to feel that the blackout is rather lax, especially in the territory controlled by the Republic of Panama. You learn soon that there is only a "dim-out" during the early evening hours when it it calculated that no enemy force could possibly arrive through the extensive air and sea patrols. Listening posts on exposed points keep constant vigil.

At the prescribed hour Panama goes dark. One difficulty is to convince Panamanians to comply 100 per cent.

Windows Blacked

Flying into Panama, as into Trinidad on the easternmost ramparts of the Caribbean, efficient cardboards were fitted into our plane windows. Should a spy have slipped in among us, he could see nothing from the air.

On land, Panama bristles with impressive but unreportable evidence of energy and preparedness.

The same intense, sober, all-out activity radiates fanwise from Panama through the Caribbean and down the east coast of South America. Eyes of the fleet probe incessantly at the vast Pacific approaches to Panama.

Today's minutemen of the western hemisphere, and of human freedom for the whole world, are awake and at the job in characteristic American fashion, now they see what has to be done. Soldiers and civilians are making the dirt fly in a manner to cheer the free, hold out hope of deliverance to the enslaved, and spread ultimate dismay through the camp of aggressors.

So much is apparent after a quick survey of visible action and informed opinion in the Caribbean.

Yet it is also evident to any observer that herculean tasks remain to be performed before the high promise of a free America and of a liberated world, can be fulfilled.

Compared with the extent of tangible solidarity among the American republics, and their preparedness for self-defense as found by this correspondent during five previous trips, the present is on the whole encouraging, as a result of the achievements at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro.

Encouraging Factors

On the encouraging side of the ledger are these substantial developments in the Caribbean region, without for the moment considering the many problems arising farther south:

1. The greatest single menace to the Panama Canal has been removed by elimination of an extensive Nazi air line, Scadta, that formerly spread its network of bases and planes across the entire southern approaches of Panama. German pilots and ground crews then dominated this crucial air sector in Colombia.

2. Bases for aerial defense of the Caribbean area are being built as fast as great mobile scoops can level away the hills, fill the gullies, and raise up runways capable of supporting the largest land planes.

3. Spurred by the economic, military and political agreements at Rio, the Latin American governments in the Caribbean are collaborating among themselves and with the United States to an extent that must be seen to be fully realized.

Colombia and Venezuela, while stopping short of war, played leading roles at the Rio de Janeiro consultations. They are following through. The Central American countries are at war and accordingly can extend rights of an ally to the United States for sea and air bases. Ecuador to the south is also making possible adequate protection of vital approaches to the Canal.

4. Anglo-American teamwork now is an accomplished fact, with some frictions and wrenchings that do not prevent the team from driving ahead day and night toward its immediate goal, the defeat of Nazi-ism and of Japanese militarism.

While those four indispensables are present in force, the remark of one authority on Latin America takes on particular significance. We were flying along the Caribbean coast of Colombia—a country which also fronts on the Pacific beyond Panama—when a question arose as to danger spots along this coast of indented bays from which the Santa Marta Mountains rise abruptly to perpetual snow 20,000 feet above tropical lowlands.

"We are taking no chances," the official said, "and there's plenty to be done, but we should be able to keep this coast out of serious danger."

An immediate challenge to his statement has come in attacks by German submarines on the oil industry of this region. Attacks, including the shelling of land installations, have centered on the Netherlands islands of Aruba and Curaçao. Venezuelan Oil is refined there in one of the world's largest plants.

The Netherlands Islands lay ahead and slightly to the north as our plane flew east toward Trinidad. We were approaching the Venezuelan border and the Goajira Peninsula, where reports have persisted of secret Nazi airfields. In Colombia the tendency of officials and well-informed observers is to discount the most sensational accounts that have circulated about Nazi airfields, while not minimizing the dangerous possibilities of sudden blows against the Canal and other strategic points.

When factors are weighed that pull against inter-American solidarity, most observers on the ground display varying degrees of uncertainty or anxiety over what they call "hit and run" tactics which may be expected from Nazi and Japanese sabotage squads.

Strategic Trinidad

In the larger strategy of the Caribbean, the island of Trinidad is assuming an increasingly important position. A well qualified military observer in Trinidad remarked—and he apparently meant it—that the final clinching battles of this World War may be fought, not on the European mainland, not in Asia or the Pacific, but in the South Atlantic off Trinidad and the Brazilian coast.

Should the present war end before aggressive forces have amassed sufficient naval and air power to strike across the South Atlantic, this active chain of bases around the continent's shoulder will have stood guard over the narrowest waters dividing the Western Hemisphere from potentially hostile territory in Africa.

Trinidad Watching

Trinidad is watching military developments in Europe with the keen realization that any new move by Nazi Germany in the Atlantic, north or south, might bring this region into the immediate front line.

Brought to the alert by the enemy submarine campaign in both Caribbean and the Western Atlantic, and not inclined to underestimate the Nazis despite the current reverses in Russia, Trinidad moves steadily ahead with preparations for any eventuality.

Dakar, French West Africa, seems just across the river from Trinidad, especially when Pan-American clippers nose down to their landing from ports near Vichy's strategic African outpost. Even Cape Town, South Africa, has been brought within the aerial network that converges on Trinidad, like threads drawn through an eyelet and spreading out on both sides to the north and south. Trinidad has become the switching yard for hemisphere air traffic along the Atlantic, just as Panama serves on the Pacific.

Leaving aside the movements of military planes on secret mission, Trinidad steadily calls in and sends out trans-Atlantic clippers to Lisbon, Portugal, and Africa, the strato-clippers to Miami, Fla., and Belém at the mouth of the Amazon, flying boats of the four-engined Sikorsky S-42 type and the two-engined S-43, as well as Douglas land planes connecting with the entire hemisphere.

As the war intensifies shipping problems of the South Atlantic, Trinidad also appears destined for a major role in the supplying and sheltering of merchant and naval vessels. Behind this island lies a sheet of water, the Gulf of Paria, on which all the navies of the world not only could anchor, but maneuver simultaneously. The Gulf is nearly landlocked between the island and two peninsulas of Venezuela on the South American mainland. There are narrow entrances at either end of Trinidad.

Another strong point of the island is its self-contained oil industry, both for production and refining. Even in wartime, gasoline for taxis is sufficiently reasonable so the normal fare is two shillings, or about 42 cents U. S. The same run in a United States city such as Boston would cost up toward a dollar.

The advantages of Trinidad were realized long ago by the British, who staked out this Atlantic pivot at a time when its coming importance had been overlooked by others.

Yet it is only recently that the full potentialities of Trinidad have been called upon. During the long easy years when the British Navy and the Monroe Doctrine sufficed to shield this hemisphere from any serious alarms, Trinidad dreamed. A mere four years ago when my path to South America by air led me here, the only large-scale flying consisted in water landings. There was no land airport comparable to those where now the largest commercial planes take off regularly. Military aviation here was in its infancy compared with present developments.

Oriental Color

Along Marine Square and Frederick Street in 1938 the cosmopolitan life of the island ran its traditional course, strident in the day with cries and sounds familiar in Oriental cities. For Port of Spain is heavily spiced by the East. Graceful figures pass clad in the flowing garments and silver ornaments of India. There are Hindus and Buddhists, Mohammedans and Chinese, Negroes carrying large baskets on their heads, swank British officers in cork helmets of imperial cut—and now the North Americans.

As one long-time resident exclaimed: "This island doesn't know yet what has hit it!"

He meant, of course, the Americans.

Around the city you seldom are out of sight of some tangible evidence that the United States, Britain, and the Allies again are sharing in a common cause and subordinating any differences which might pull away from their mutual strength.

All details concerning what is being done on the island are locked in wartime secrecy, so far as the telling might endanger the common cause. Yet it can be told that the delicate and difficult situations arising in the midst of a wartime effort of this magnitude are being met. As one small but direct example in all of my official and personal associations with the British there was evidence of a sincere effort to do what could be done for a correspondent who incidentally wanted to take some pictures. Older and more experienced in the war, they gave me some valuable tips and assistance. Similar relationships were reported to me by officers and others on the United States side.

Troops Here

It is no secret that United States troops are here, and their "Jeep-cars" bounce along past the famous open-air trolley line that runs around the Queens Park Savannah. That greensward rolling gently between the hills and shaded here and there by magnificent tropical trees, with games of soccer or cricket on a pleasant afternoon, has much of England in it despite the climatic contrasts.

Miracles have been performed in housing, yet the problem still is acute. Prefabricated Army quarters are relieving the pressure.

Civilian workers from "the States" go out each day on a routine as rigid as that of the armed forces. Some of them live in English boarding houses and rise up at dawn to pull on mud-caked shoes or boots and head for what they call "the woods." There they clear away jungle growth, install water mains, and perform the countless tasks that frequently must be done by an army itself in new territory.

The atmosphere is pretty much that of a cross between a mining boom town and an armed camp, moderated always by the good manners and traditions of the English. Never have I known a city so filled with rumors that come at you not as rumors, but as solid, emphatic, unmistakable fact. When you press the informer he usually begins to hedge.

Fortunately freedom is not dependent on rumors, but on actions. Things are moving as Britain and the Americas at last buckle down in full double harness to the pull ahead, be it long or short.

John Kabel

At the Gateway to the Caribbean

A prophetic and brooding seascape along the shores between the Americas, caught by the camera of John Kabel.

Films in Prospect for Boston—Art Exhibitions—News of Muisc

New Hardy Picture Coming To the State and Orpheum

Andy Hardy, a little wiser and a trifle more mature, is coming back to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday in "The Courtship of Andy Hardy." Despite the title, it must not be inferred that Master Andy is on the verge of matrimony. It's merely that Judge Hardy calls on his son to pay some attention to the lonely daughter of estranged parents, and Andy as usual gets involved in all sorts of complications.

Mickey Rooney, of course, plays the role of Andy, and Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Cecilia Parker, Ann Rutherford, and Sara Haden carry on their familiar assignments. In the important part of the lonely girl, Donna Reed has been added to the series as a newcomer.

"Adventures of Martin Eden," deriving distantly from one of Jack London's stories, will be the companion film. Featured players are Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor, Evelyn Keyes, and Stuart Erwin.

Olsen-Johnson Film

At the Keith Memorial, "How Green Was My Valley" will wind up a seven-week run today, and will be succeeded Thursday by Olsen and Johnson's film version of "Hellzapoppin." Besides the two funny men the cast includes Jane Frazee, Mischa Auer, Hugh Herbert, and Martha Raye. Trick photography has been called into play to provide some new hilarity on the screen.

"Blue, White, and Perfect," the other feature on the program, is a melodrama about saboteurs and the efforts of a private detective to bring them to justice. Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, Helene Reynolds, George Reeves, and Steve Geray are in the cast.

'Gentleman After Dark'

At the Paramount and Fenway, starting Thursday, the feature film will be "A Gentleman After Dark," a melodrama based on one of Richard Washburn Child's stories called "A Whiff of Heliotrope." The narrative has something to do with a father who after 18 years in prison learns that his wife is planning to blackmail his daughter on the eve of the girl's marriage. Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins, Preston Foster, Harold Huber, Philip Reed, Douglas Dumbrille, and Sharon Douglas are among those in the cast.

The other feature film will be "Born to Sing,' 'a story about a group of youngsters who become involved with racketeers when they try to help a composer produce a show. Virginia Weidler, Leo Gorcey, Ray McDonald, Rags Ragland, Henry O'Neill, and Douglas McPhail are among the players.

Plans at Metropolitan

"The Fleet's In" and "A Yank on the Burma Road," which arrived Sunday at the Metropolitan, will continue on the screen there until Wednesday, April 8. They will be succeeded on Thursday, April 9, by "The Male Animal" with Henry Fonda, Olivia De Havilland, Eugene Pallette, Jack Carson, Don Defore, and Joan Leslie among the players, and "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," a western, with Bruce Cabot, Betty Brewer, Warren William, and Constance Bennett in the cast.

At Keith Boston

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians will be on the stage at the RKO Boston Theater beginning Friday. The feature film will be "A Gentleman at Heart," with Cesar Romero, Carole Landis, and Milton Berle.

At South Station

Short features beginning Friday at the South Station Theater will include the following: "Information, Please!" with Howard Lindsay as guest; Fitzpatrick travel films on West Point and Australia; "Better Bowling"; "An Atom-Busting Machine"; "Dogs at Work"; "Popular Science" on the U. S. Army at Randolph Field, Texas; "Screen Snapshots" on Jerry Colonna, Fannie Brice, and others; Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck cartoons; Billy Vine comedy; and national news and war films.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Continental Express," a mystery film, with Rex Harrison, Valerie Hobson, and John Loder in the cast; and "Three Cockeyed Sailors."

Graff Ballet Coming

Grace and Kurt Graff and their group, who have been professionally known as the Graff Ballet, will make their first appearance in Boston at the Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue, on Friday evening, May 1, and Saturday afternoon, May 2.

This company, with headquarters formerly in Chicago and in recent years at Newfane, Vermont, has made several national tours, including New York appearances in the Saturday evening Students Dance Recital Series at the Washington Irving High School, but only this season made its official bow to Broadway at the Concert Theater on Jan. 9.

Other events at the Jan Veen Studio include a program of new dances by Jan Veen and Erika Thimey, with the Jan Veen Studio Dancers, on Friday evening, April 10, and Saturday afternoon, April 11; and Workshop and Student performances on Friday evening, May 15, and Saturday afternoon, May 16.

Film Plays and Players

"Goodbye Again," the army camp show played by RKO-Radio's stock company, has been given 21 performances before an estimated 25,000 soldiers. George Haight and Allan Scott, authors of the play, have waived all royalties for the present series of engagements.

Mickey Mouse will conduct the music for Walt Disney's new "Symphony Hour." Donald Duck will play the percussion instruments; Clara Cluck, cello; Clarabel Cow, violin; Horace Horsecollar, double bassoon, and Goofy, trumpet.

MGM

Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney

In "The Courtship of Andy Hardy," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Art Shows

At the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence a collection of pictures by American artists is now on exhibition in the large gallery.

These canvases summarize the tendencies which have qualified native painting in the last generation or two. They are by artists of the vanguard, the academicians and the revolutionaries. The two groups are no longer antagonistic for time seems to iron out their differences. Our own generation has seen such startling departures, such extremes of taste and performance, that we can only smile at the conflicts which once divided American painting into two belligerent camps. In Providence the painters of the Genteel Tradition or pre-eminent The portraiture of William Merritt Chase, Abbott Thayer, and Mary Cassatt shows the refinement and delicacy of artists who found an ideal. Different indeed is their soft-spoken utterance from the blunt exposition of Robert Henri and George Luks.

Even in landscape the realists avoided calm and tranquility, as the gloomy "Rain on River," by George Bellows reveals.

What becomes clear with the passage of years is the adroitness of these forebears with the brush, their confidence, and ingenuity. We realize that there were many Americans who handled their brushes skillfully and who were consistent, responsible, and authoritative in manipulating their chosen medium.

Graphic Art at Museum

In the Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are several interesting displays of drawings and etchings.

Among the drawings are specimens of book illustration and caricature by eminent English and American artists in black and white. Workmanship varies from the meticulous pen of Aubrey Beardsley to the witty sketches of Oliver Herford. There are specimens of work by George Du Maurier, Charles Keene, and Phil May. These graphic artists were critics, satirists, and illustrators. There is something aware and pertinent and human about the way they express themselves. As soon as they become purely aesthetic, absorbed in technique, they lose the brightness and appear solemn. The prints by Gerald Brockhurst and Frederick Griggs in an adjoining gallery show the results of preoccupation with drawing, surface, and texture. The accomplishment is admirable, revealing great patience and skill.

D. A.

© United Artists

Miriam Hopkins

In "A Gentleman After Dark," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Concert Programs Impending In Boston and Cambridge

Lilian Tratten and Rosa Frutman, pianists, are announced to appear with the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, Conductor, at Jordan Hall Sunday evening at 8:30. They will take part in a performance of Bach's Concerto in C minor for two pianos and orchestra and Poulenc's Concerto in D minor for the same combination. Orchestra numbers include pieces by Mouhoupt, MacDowell and Franck-Mouton.

Brahms Piano Quintet

Hedda Ballon, pianist, assists the Stradivarious Quartet (Messrs. Folinsohn, Robbins, Dick, and D'Archambeau) at a concert in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Sunday afternoon at 2, taking part in a presentation of the Brahms Quintet in F minor, Op. 34a. The Quartet of itself will play a Suite by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, transcribed by Henri Cassadésus.

Britt Ensemble

Horace Britt, the violoncellist, heads a group of string players that will present a program of three sextets at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Sunday evening, at 8:15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Music Department of Harvard University. The concert, a gift to the University from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, is open to the public, without tickets. The program comprises the following works:

Sextet ..... Frank Bridge
Sextet, Op. 92 ..... Vincent d'Indy
Sextet No. 2 in G major, Op. 36 ..... Johannes Brahms

Baritone Recital

Rand Smith, baritone, will give a song recital on the afternoon of Sunday, April 12, in Jordan Hall, with George Reeves assisting at the piano. His program comprises pieces from the vocal works of Handel, Purcell, and Beethoven, the "Eight Ziegeunerlieder" of Brahms, a group of songs by Poldowski, Puget, Paladilhe, Nordoff, Gebhard, and Guion; also three songs by Vaughan Williams and three by Quilter.

Creative Photographers, Inc.

Rand Smith

Philadelphia Opera Company baritone to sing at Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 12.

San Francisco Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Countless art exhibits each season are hung, scrutinized, perhaps discussed and promptly forgotten. Few, however, create an atmosphere that pervades the galleries in which they are shown and that makes a more than casual effect upon the visitor. In the choice latter class belonged the retrospective exhibit of oils, water color ballet designs, book illustrations, and drawings by Eugene Berman at the San Francisco Museum of Art.

Mr. Berman, whose career has led him from Russia to Paris to the United States, has strong imagination, feeling, authority. His canvases of 15 years ago combine a stark, monumental realism with mystic melancholy. Later his realism, still in a gripping but subtle dark mood, depicted urban places in Paris and Italy. Then under the influence both of surrealism and of his stage designs his palette lightened. His fantasy — partly realistic, partly romantic, partly surrealistic — became brilliant. Most recently he has been finding inspiration in the natural fantasies of form and color in our desert Southwest.

Together with its Berman show, the museum presented older works —such as prints of Piranesi and paintings of Lorrain and Hubert Robert—in which artists reflect nostalgia amid the ruins of a glorious past. The comparison with the modern nostalgia of Berman was interesting, though far-fetched.

"Seventy-five Years of American Painting" comprised a compact and excellent historical survey at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. Among the older men were Sargent and Homer as water colorists; the romantic Inness, Blakelock, and Moran; the sturdier Eakins and Duveneck: the impressionistic Weir, Cassatt, Twachtman, and Prendergast; the realistic Bellows and Jerome Myers; the peculiarly imaginative Ryder and Davies. In the modern group the Legion included local paintings and its own rather coarse but knottily realistic "Susanna and the Elders" of Thomas Benton. The exhibit was reminder that the tradition of sound and forward-looking painting in this country can be steadily traced generation by generation into the distant past.

Gifts to the Legion of Honor have included 14 Rodin sculptures that long had been at the museum on loan. The donor was Mrs. Alma de Bretteville Spreckels Awl. And the Mildred Anna Williams Collection now has received from H. K. S. Williams a delicately lucid, firm, and charming woman's portrait by the American, William Chase, and a minor but agreeable French landscape by Jean Charles Cazin.

Other Legion events have been as follows: Mrs. Awl lent a group of French paintings — mostly by secondary impressionists — which once had belonged to a Paris critic, Arsène Alexandre. Belgian oils, bronzes and bookbindings returned for sojourn here after having been on tour since they were a national unit at the 1939 Exposition. Friedolin Kessler's linoleum prints were literal records of historic California Missions. Michael Csaja, of Massachusetts, displayed water colors of a fine and vivacious coloristic flavor. From New England likewise came excellent large figure drawings and several romantic landscape drawings by William Littlefield. Many eras, many lands, and many styles were varied in a "Birds and Fish" exhibit. Portraits by the Southern California Chinese artist, George Chann, were much influenced by Alexander Brook but nevertheless had a warmly individual expressive value. Incidentally Mr. Chann's Occidental subjects received a quite Occidental treatment.

The M. H. de Young Memorial Museum exhibited lively army scenes and oil barracks murals by a young soldier artist, Corrado Cagli. The Chinatown Artists' Club offered zealous but amateurish oils but was much more accomplished in water colors. Also the De Young calendar contained drawings, water colors and monotypes by a Rumanian-Parisian, Peter Takal.

News of the Screen

New York

"Guerrilla Brigade" is the new title of the Russian film formerly known as "The Red Storm," which depicts the exploits of men and women fighting the German invaders on Ukrainian soil. Igor Savchenko directed the film, which will be released soon for American audiences by Artkino and Joseph Burstyn.

M-G-M has announced the purchase of "The Last Time I Saw Paris," a novel by Elliott Paul. Victor Saville will produce for the company. No cast announcements yet.

Richard Carlson and Dorothy Comingore have been assigned the leading roles in RKO Radio's "Silver Spoon," which is scheduled to go into production today under the direction of Herman Schlom. The film is based on a novel by Clarence Budington Kelland.

"The Man on America's Conscience," a film about President Andrew Johnson, by Alvin Meyer and Lowell Brodaux, will be poduced by M-G-M, according to an announcement from the studio. Lionel Barrymore may play the title role

Erich Wolfgang Korngold's symphonic poem, "Tomorrow," will be performed by a 70-piece symphony orchestra and a women's choir of 30 voices in "The Constant Nymph," now being produced at Warners with Joan Fontaine and Charles Boyer starred. Edmund Goulding is the director.

Paul Henried, who has recently signed a long-term contract with Warner Brothers, is to play the leading role opposite Bette Davis in "Now, Voyager." Claude Rains has also been added to the cast. Irving Rapper directs.

"Tireman, Spare My Tires" is the title of a Harry Langdon comedy soon to be released by Columbia.

Renoir at Universal

Jean Renoir, the eminent French director, has signed a long-term directional contract with Universal. Michele Morgan, also from France, has likewise joined Universal to make one or more pictures a year for an indefinite period. Miss Morgan will report to Universal after finishing "Challenge to the Night" for RKO-Radio.

CBS

Tommy Riggs

Deep in the script problem of delineating the voice of "Betty Lou" as well as his own, on the Kate Smith Hour, Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by the Mu Phi Epsilon Sorority of the N. E. Conservatory of Music. 8:15. Open to the public.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Cat and the Canary." 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:15, 6:35, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. "The Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Niagara Falls." Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—
"Cowboy and the Blonde." Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Castle on the Hudson." Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden and Eddie Bracken. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "A Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "The Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

RKO-Boston—
"Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwick, Lionel Atwill, Bela Lugosi and Lon Chaney. 10:42 a. m., 1:34, 4:44, 7:36, 10:14. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:07, 6:17, 9:09.

Scollay—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Argentine Question." "Robert Benchley Demonstrates How to Take a Vacation," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "A Jungle Jaunt," "Another Film of Those Animals That Talk Like Humans," "Hollywood War Efforts," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "The Argentine Question," "Hub of the World," Robert Benchley comedy, Disney cartoon and latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"Canal Zone," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:32. "Under Two Flags," Claudette Colbert and Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Uptown—
"What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 3:30 6:05, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Blues in the Night." Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Blonde Comet," Virginia Vale. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 3:30, 10.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

University: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Men of Boys' Town," with the Dead End Kids. "Dangerous Game." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:06, 9:06. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 2:35, 6:15, 9. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 1:40, 7, 9:54.

Park: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Swing It Soldier," Frances Langford and Ken Murray. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:37, 9:32. "All That Money Can Buy," Lloyd Nolan. 1:49, 6:04.

Hyde Park: "Broadway Big Shot," Ralph Byrd. 3:10, 8:10. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:10, 9:19.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 8:15. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:52, 6:06, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08.

Maplewood: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:45, 7:50.

Mystic: "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 1:55, 7, 10. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Moore. 3:55, 8:15.

Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 3:30, 8:35. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:47, 7:50. "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:02, 9:06.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:25. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. "Two Latins from Manhattan," John Davis. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Man Who Come to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 2:05, 6:37, 9:35. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 3:35, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "They Dare Not Love." "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

Strand: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Girls' Town," June Storey and E. Fellows. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "All the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Big Boss," Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 2:05, 7:34. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "One in a Million," Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 2 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:45, 8:35. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:14, 6:36, 10:01.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER SECOND WEEK
"A bold adventure film . . . the quintessence of make believe."—Times.
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard
Produced and directed by Cecil B. DeMille
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE IN TECHNICOLOR
GALA EASTER STAGE SHOW—"To the Colors"—A brilliant new revue, produced by Leonidoff, and the impressive pageant, "Glory of Easter," which has become a far-famed Music Hall tradition.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE Phone Circle 6-4600

JOHN PAYNE · MAUREEN O'HARA · RANDOLPH SCOTT IN DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI
IN TECHNICOLOR
20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A streak of genius in it"—Atkinson, Times
LUISE RAINER
in J. M. Barrie's
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
with Ralph Forbes and Cecil Humphreys
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Circle 6-4636
Evs. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $2.20-$1.10
SUNDAY PERFORMANCE AT 8:40

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Eves. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. and April 6
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money"—Winchell.
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and April 6, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Apr. 6 at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION
New Thrilling Ice 2ND MILLION
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Thur. & Sat. 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40
9 EASTER MATS. DAILY BEG. SAT. April 4 to 12
SEASON

"'Junior Miss' is a joy." Watts, H.Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

'Belongs on your must list'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL 2 WEEKS BEG. APR. 6
The Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
with
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
Prices eves. 1.10-3.30; Mats. 1.10-2.75. Seats Now

MAJESTIC • TONIGHT, 8:15
MATINEE TODAY—55c-$2.20
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S
New Scream-lined Stage Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway
with Jay C. Flippen & Happy Fellon
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funatics
EVES. $3.30 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c.
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
7th and FINAL WEEK!
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
WALTER PIDGEON
MAUREEN O'HARA
Plus 2nd FEATURE
NIAGARA FALLS
Extra DONALD DUCK CARTOON

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
Carole LOMBARD • Jack BENNY
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
Plus "Brooklyn Orchid"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR • William HOLDEN • Eddie BRACKEN
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Plus "A Yank on the Burma Road"

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
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"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Detroit Rookie Spells End of Stanley Cup Defense for Bruins in Semifinal Game

Hardly Known Youngster Scores Important Goals

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 1—A youngster who not only has yet to play a full season in the major league but who at one time was thought destined to be a minor leaguer if a hockey player at all, today was the toast of Detroit—the fellow who scored two goals last night to defeat the Boston Bruins single-handedly and send them tumbling out of the Stanley Cup play-offs.

His name is probably one you have barely heard before. And if you did hear it, you most likely have forgotten it. But mention Joe Carveth of Regina, Saskatchewan, in this city of motors today and everyone knows whom you mean.

Opened Scoring

It was young Carveth who opened the scoring for the Red Wings at the Olympia last night. And when Herb Cain equalized for Boston, it again was Carveth who put the Wings ahead, this time to stay. Don Grosso's goal in the final seconds was merely added security, made into an empty Boston net, to give Detroit the victory 3-1 and put them into the Stanley Cup final against Toronto by beating the Bruins in two-straight games.

You could almost call Joe Carveth's story one of hockey's Cinderella tales. But there is infinitely more to it than that. It is the story of a player who overcame handicaps which might have discouraged a less determined kid.

As late as the beginning of this season, there was still a question of whether or not Carveth would be able to play hockey. Two seasons ago when he was with Indianapolis he was sidelined with a broken leg. Last year he started all over again, was brought up to Detroit in mid-season only to break his leg again in the same place. He was out from Christmas night for the balance of the season.

Established Himself

Came this season and Joe once more had to start all over. He again had to prove himself to Manager Jack Adams, who at times is most difficult to please. Call it grit, call it determination, or know it was his right, Craveth made the grade and has established himself.

Last night Adams was particularly high on the youngster, and reminded all within earshot that it was when he put together his "kid" line of Adam and Jerry Brown and Carveth that his Red Wings really began to click. That was in mid-February and their record since has been eminently satisfactory to Detroit partisans. Especially is it pleasing to fans at the Olympia, for they have not seen the Wings lose since Rangers won here last Jan. 24. Their string at home now reaches 12 games without a defeat, including three play-off contests.

Brimsek Superb

Against the Bruins in this second game Carveth proved the spearhead of a Red Wing outfit that would not entertain thoughts of defeat. As they did when they won 6-4 in Boston last Sunday, they almost completely dominated the play, and in this game particularly if it had not been for the grand work of Frankie Brimsek in the Boston goal, their victory would have been more pronounced. Altogether the Wings fired 47 shots at Brimmie—countless others missing the net and several hitting the post—while Boston was finding Johnny Mowers for only 16 shots.

It is still hard for the Bruins to realize they are all through, that the Stanley Cup is soon to be shipped out of Boston where it has been for two of the past three campaigns. Yet they realize at the same time that Detroit deserved to win.

Instead of criticizing the Bruins for losing in two straight, the feeling today was one of admiration among the followers that they had done so well. For a team that had lost so much of its power and that in mid-season was forced to rely on hurriedly-found replacements, they have not done badly at all.

Over the Blue Line

After watching hockey in Boston Garden, the Olympia seemed small. It has no second balcony, and the promenade section is tiny. At that the ice surface is larger, although it does not look it. The press box is in the second row at rinkside, instead of the balcony as in the Garden, which gave the Hub writers an entirely different perspective of the game . . . Right in front of the visiting scribes was the penalty box, to which all misbehaving Red Wings would have been greeted with pleasure if any had run afoul of the referee.

As they did in Boston, the Wings took the ice first and similarly came up with a fast goal . . . Carveth's first tally came at 3:50 of the opening session . . . The Detroiters skate out to the tune "Pretty Red Wing" played by the organist . . . The Olympia has one of those new big time clocks, but unlike the Garden timepiece, this one was correct to the split-second.

Red Wings were considered heavy favorites yesterday afternoon, but their supporters were not quite so cocksure just before game time . . . Mickey Ion, referee-in-chief, watched proceedings from the penalty box, having traveled to Detront in the Bruins-Wings special train . . . Mel Harwood had charge of affairs on the ice. He called only two penalties, both to Bruins. . . . McGill's exile, late in the third period, really hurt. After Carveth's second goal—the first time, incidentally, that he has notched two in one game in the N. H. L.—Dit Clapper changed his line-up . . . He sent Clare Martin to defense, moving Flash Hollett to center for Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman—Cowley had been getting rather rough treatment during the evening . . . This new line barely missed tying the score seconds after Carveth tallied, Conacher missing an open net . . . The Wings returned the compliment on their next rush, however, Carl Liscombe lifting the puck right over an empty Boston net, Brimsek having thrown himself out of position when he saved on Mud Bruneteau's shot . . . Grosso's shot was figured to have traveled 160 feet . . . The Count caromed it off the boards.

Ted Facing Real Tests From Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1—The Red Sox were opening their only northern trip of the season today in this great Southern city by playing the Crackers of the Southern Association at Ponce de Leon Park. Both the occasion and the setting brings Ted Williams forcibly to mind.

The occasion is significant because it offers the opportunity for a reaction from a new section of the country to the presence of Williams, the 23-year-old slugger who is playing baseball today only because he was granted a 3-A deferment by the Presidential Board, in the Red Sox line-up. Williams passed his first test in Florida without a dissenting vote.

Second Trial

His second test may be said to be the sense of the public during this barnstorming trip, which will touch most of the South. His third test, and perhaps his most vital test, will come when he first steps out, before a crowd in Boston, which will be when the Red Sox play the Braves April 11.

The acceptance of Williams by the fans in Florida might have helped his cause in the North by swinging to his side those who were straddling the fence on the issue of his playing baseball in order that he might support his ailing mother. If Williams is favorably greeted here and in other cities where the Red Sox play, Northern fans may be swung still more to his side.

Quicken Flames

On the other hand, if the Kid is hooted and jeered, reports of such a reception probably would serve to quicken the flames of a fire which certainly smolders among the fans in big league cities. This barnstorming trip will be a more severe test for Williams than was that in Florida, because the fans met will more nearly approximate those of the great industrial and business centers of the North than those unexcitable sunbaskers of Florida. Incidentally Williams has told friends that he definitely will enlist after this season.

Ponce de Leon Park reminds one of Williams because it was here, as a novice big leaguer in the spring of 1939, that he performed one of his first silly deeds as a member of the Red Sox. He was playing right field that day, when late in the game he misjudged a high foul and failed to catch it.

"So Long Ted"

That disturbed spectators somewhat, but when, in a fit of petulance, he picked up the ball, turned, and threw it far over the grandstand roof into the street beyond, they leaped to their feet. No one except Williams heard him, but Doc Cramer yelled over from center field, "Well, so long, Ted. I'll see you in the dining room."

"What do you mean?" asked the rookie, as he walked back to his position.

"Nothing, only you're through for the day," said Cramer, with a laugh.

Taken to Task

He had no sooner spoken than a substitute came running onto the field to relieve Williams. Manager Joe Cronin told the rookie to take a shower. That evening in the hotel, Cronin took his erratic new star to task so severely that the youngster burst into tears and promised to be good forevermore.

Williams was on a spot that day in Atlanta, but it was no larger than a fly speck compared to the one he'll be standing on in Ponce de Leon Park today. You can be sure that no one knows it better than he.

Practice for Later

Wide World

Williams Is Expert Marksman

SARASOTA, Fla.—In anticipation of entering the armed forces at the conclusion of the current season with the Boston Red Sox in the American League, Ted Williams continues practicing with one of his many pistols.

Sports Around the Hub

Better Than Should Have Been Expected

There is no cause for weeping at the end of the Bruins' hockey trail. With a patched line-up since February, they asked for trouble in getting by Chicago in the first round of the play-offs. A doffed hat is due to Dit Clapper, Jack McGill and Frankie Brimsek. If there is to be any weeping it should be in view of future prospects for another season—the war, you know.

While Jack Adams is a good friend of ours and a jolly fellow as well, it seems more fitting at this time to see the Stanley Cup go to Toronto rather than Detroit. Not on merits do we say this, but the cup is the token of the highest award in ice hockey and since there is more than a chance that this year will be the last of the National Hockey League for the duration, the natural home of appreciation for the Stanley Cup is Canada.

Although hockey automatically fades out with the defeat of the Bruins last night, there should be a goodly gathering at the Boston Garden next Sunday night to honor Danny Sullivan, ex-Dartmouth athlete and voted the most improved player of the year on the Olympics. The O's close their season with a game against Atlantic City following which the Garden ice will melt away for an undetermined length of time.

Almost by way of disrespect, the Roller Skating Vanities roar to attention as a coming attraction at the Garden April 21-26. They perform many of the ice antics, but scorn the frozen water surface, using boards. How the spectators separate the roar of skates to hear the accompanying music without the aid of ear muffs and ear phones intrigues us.

Marathoners, who run rain or shine, year after year, and whether you like it or not, are plodding daily toward the nation's most famous B. A. A. Marathon, April 19. Saturday another 10-mile tune-up is due in Brighton with Joe Morgan, winner of the Reddish 10-mile last week and Johnny Coleman, winner of the North Medford run the previous week, listed as scratch men along with Ed Cook. Some 62 entries have been received.

Tufts prolonged basketball season brings a game tonight at Cousens Gym, Medford, with the Squantum Utility Squadron and Friday night a return game with the 57th Pursuit Squadron. The last-named Flyers beat Tufts 50 to 46, earlier . . . Speaking of basketball, the Arena has scheduled a double-header for tomorrow night . . . With Coach Denny Myers incapacitated Carl Brumbaugh is conducting the Boston College spring football . . . Eddie Waitkus, Chicago Cub first baseman optioned to Los Angeles, is a Cambridge boy . . . With hockey out bring on the Braves and Red Sox for those games April 11 and 12.

Georgia Girls Lead Limited Golf Field

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1 (AP)—Two Georgia girls led a limited field into the second round of the annual titleholders golf tournament today.

Setting the pace after 18 holes of the 54-hole medal play meet was the defending champion, Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta, who was five strokes over par with a 79. A stroke behind was Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga.

Thompson Retained

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Paul Thompson will be manager of the Chicago Black Hawks for the fourth successive season when the National Hockey League's schedule gets under way next November. Thompson reached an agreement with Owner Major Frederic McLaughlin before departing for his home in Vancouver, B. C.

$3,700 for Navy Relief

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The Navy Relief Fund is $3,701.49 richer today as a result of the All-Star track meet last Wednesday night.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 31

National League Semifinal Play-offs

Toronto 3, New York 2, (Toronto won series, 4 games to 3).
Detroit 3, Boston 1 (Detroit won series, 2 games to 0).

American League Final Play-offs

Hershey 5, Indianapolis 4 (overtime) (series even, one and one).

American Association Play-offs

Kansas City 7, Fort Worth 6.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 7, Atlantic City 6.

Atlantic City to Stage P.G.A. Tournament in May

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 1 (AP)—The P. G. A. will hold its national championship at the Seaview Country Club, near here, May 25 to 31.

Ed Dudley, Augusta, Ga., President of the P. G. A., informed City officials his organization's silver anniversary tournament probably would be the only national golf tourney in the United States this year.

Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., defending champion, is in the Army, stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J., but efforts are being made to obtain a furlough for him for the competition.

Net profits of the tourney are to go to the Army and Navy War Fund.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 31

Pittsburgh (N) 5, Chicago (A) 1.
St. Louis (N) vs. Boston (A), cancelled, weather.
Cleveland (A) 3, New York (N) (10 innings).
Washington (A) 4, Cincinnati (N) 2.
St. Louis (A) 5, Detroit (A) 4.
Chicago (N) 15, Philadelphia (A) 4.
Philadelphia (N) 5, Rochester (Int) 4 (13 innings).
Brooklyn (N) 4, New York (A) 3.

Camp Wheeler Favorite

Former Big League Star

Cecil Travis, star infielder of the Washington Senators in the American League last year and runner-up for the 1941 batting crown, is playing third base for the Camp Wheeler Spokes this year. Travis is from Riverdale, Ga., and is conceded to be one of the most popular inductees at his camp. He is credited with being just as good a soldier as he is a baseball player.

Strength In Middle Will Help Braves

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., April 1—Years ago some intelligent gentleman reasoned that to be first division and championship timber a ball club had to be strong "down through the middle." In other words, if your team has experience behind the bat, on the pitching mound, at shortstop and second base, and in center field, it will win more games than it loses and be close to or at the head of the standing at the finish of the flag race. This adage has been proved countless times.

Having mustered both offensive and defensive power behind the plate, in center field, and around the middle of the infield, it becomes increasingly apparent daily that the Braves will win a flock of games this year if Manager Casey Stengel gets the pitching.

Choke Rallies

For with Ernie Lombardi and Clyde Kluttz doing the catching; Tommy Holmes and Johnny Cooney available for the middle outfield patrol, and Eddie Miller and Tony Cuccinello covering the territory in the heart of the infield, opposing National League outfits are not going to roll up football scores on the Braves if Stengel's hurlers can put something on the ball.

Back after a brief managerial stay with the Jersey City Giants, Cuccinello will start the season at second base. He has had the spot almost entirely to himself since the first day in camp. Although slower than Al Roberge or Sibby Sisti, Tony beats out the younger men because he is smart enough to be in the right spot at the right time, and because he is a good "clutch" htter. Stengel is without a better hitter when the bases are occupied.

Comeback Year

Miller is starting his fourth year with the Braves, ad he looks upon it as a comeback. "I simply couldn't get going at the plate last season," said Eddie last night. "The harder I tried, the easier they got me out. After a while I became over-anxious—began hitting at bad balls. It even affected my fielding. But it'll be different this time."

Despite a holdout session this spring, Miller is now contented and anxious to prove to Bob Quinn that he can earn big money in the N. L. Eddie is delighted at another chance to play with Cuccinello. "Watch us click off those double plays this year," said the young shortstop. "Tony s great to play with. He's always right there to take the relay, and when he starts the play, he knows how to give you the ball. I never have to jump or stretch on the pivot. He gives me that ball right at my belt buckle."

Great Fielder

Called "Showboat" by his teammates because of the way he backhands balls and struts around in practice, Miller nevertheless is the sort of fielder the word sensation was invented for. He gets balls some other shortstops cannot touch. His low crouch, with glove on the ground waiting for bouncing balls, is foolproof. Not once after the pellet leaves the bat does he take his eyes away from it until it settles in his oiled leather. For this reason, no infielder is a surer catch of bad hops.

Although he has shown good power on occasions, Eddie is still looking for that first big year in the batter's box. His second year up with the Braves he did .276, with 14 homers and 79 runs batted in. But in 1941 he slumped both in average and run production. Once dropping as low as .219 in late August, Ed had to put on a September spurt to finish at .239. He hopes '42, as a comback year, will be his best in a Boston uniform.

Cuccinello was the leading figure in one of the best trades Bob Quinn has made in recent years. Tony went to New York in June, 1940, for Al Glossop, Manny Salvo and a lump of cash. Salvo is a good pitcher here, and now Tony is back, and as a free agent.

Bob Quinn expects Cuccinello to play in 100 games, at least. But on the days Tony is warming the bench, Roberge will take over and hold the defense together. The Lowell boy needs only practice with a bat to make him a solid big league regular.

In fact, Roberge, like Miller, can give lessons in fielding to anyone who will listen. Al, too, is equally at home at third base.

The Braves tomorrow play an exhibition here with Hans Lobert's Phils. It is their final spring date with an N. L. opponent.

Near Goal a Minute

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 1 (AP)—A goal a minute in hockey would be a freak, but the Fort Worth Rangers didn't miss it far.

With little more than six minutes remaining in their game with Kansas City last night in the A. H. A. play-offs, the Rangers poured four goals through the nets.

The effort was in vain. They lost the game, 6 to 7.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 31

Georgia 20, Michigan State 9.
Harvard vs. Johns Hopkins, canceled weather.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result March 31

Oklahoma A. & M. 44, Oklahoma 35.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Help-Wanted Column

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla.—If The Sporting News, the country's only baseball weekly, should introduce a help-wanted section in its next issue, all other features would have to be dropped. The pages would be jammed wth pleas for infielders, outfielders, pitchers and catchers. Perhaps never before in the history of the national pastime have so many established big-league players disappeared in the short space of a few months. We hasten to add, however, that nobody is complaining.

It's just that opportunity is knocking louder than ever for any ball player with average ability and a deferred classification in the draft.

Stack First

Should your opinion be swayed by the draft list, the Yankees and White Sox would fight it out for the American League pennant. A rookie pitcher named Gene Stack is credited with being the first big leaguer to be called up by Uncle Sam's Army and he belonged to the White Sox. Since then, not one of Jimmy Dykes' boys has been taken. The Yankees have given only one regular—Johnny Sturm. Peek, Stanceu, and Sylvestri have gone, too, but Joe McCarthy is strong in replacements. However, unless the world champs lose a few more, Dykes will never make the grade.

The Red Sox and Tigers could make good use of a help-wanted ad. Joe Cronin has lost Mickey Harris, Earl Johnson and Emerson Dickman, and may see Frank Pytlak and Johnny Pesky go at any moment. Del Baker has given Hank Greenberg, Pat Mullin, Freddy Hutchinson and Bob Uhle to Uncle Sam. There is no pair in sight to fill the holes left by Greenberg and Mullin. Mullin, by the way, had more than his share of misfortune, as far as his baseball career is concerned. First an injury and then the war ended his big-league schedule.

Feller Missing

Cleveland's big loss is Bob Feller and critics are guessing that the Tribe will slip anywhere from one to five notches in the standing. Lou Boudreau picked a tough time to embark upon a managerial venture. Washington has lost its two best players, Travis and Lewis, yet seems to be doing well enough in the Grapefruit League. The Senators didn't figure to go anywhere in the 1942 A. L. race anyhow. Neither did the Athletics, who are missing Benny McCoy and Sam Chapman.

The Browns could be the surprise outfit in their circuit. They lost Berardino a few months ago, but have come up with a rising young star in Vern Stephens, from Toledo. Under Luke Sewell the Brownies will have improved pitching this time and you know they can score runs. They did well enough last season.

Padgett Gone

It seems fitting that the Cardinals and Dodgers should be hardest hit in the National League. Each has sent up four men, although all were not classed as regulars. The Brooklyn club lost its grips on Don Padgett, bought from St. Louis; Cookie Lavagetto, the third baseman, and Claude Corbitt, star rookie shortstop. But Arky Vaughan has come along to replace Lavagetto, and with Augie Galan coming back strong, it begins to look as if Padgett would have sat on the bench most of the time.

The Cardinals, among others, lost John Grodzicki, one of their most promising pitchers. Yet Billy Southworth still has enough to give the Brooks an interesting tussle after the flag race opens. The draft has been easy on the Reds and Giants. Neither club has given up a regular. The Pirates are minus four or five young men, and judging by the trouble Frankie Frisch is having with his infield, he could use them about now.

As you might expect, the Phils lost a couple of good men. Hugh Mulcahy and Joe Marty are now working for Uncle Sam. The Braves saw Bama Rowell go and had to bring back Tony Cuccinello. Boston also expects to lose Art Johnson, its rising young southpaw. The Cubs seem to be escaping fairly well, although nobody is giving Jimmy Wilson a chance in this next race.

Hershey Bears Tie Up Series In Cup Hockey

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1 (AP)—The Indianapolis Capitals and the Hershey Bears are headed for Hershey all even in their five-game series for the Calder Cup and the American Hockey League Championship.

The Bears beat the Caps before some 7,500 fans last night by the same score by which the Caps beat them Sunday night, 5 to 4. The difference was that last night's encounter went overtime.

An unassisted goal by Wally Wilson of Hershey tied the count at 4 to 4 with less than three minutes left of the third period and sent the game into a 10-minute extra period.

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Commerce and Finance

Despite Higher Costs and Taxes, Corporation Earnings Rise

Business and Industry

Record World Wheat Output Seen in 1942

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Despite two successive short war crops and prospects that 1942 production may be smaller yet the world may have a larger supply of wheat this year than ever before, the Agriculture Department said today.

This is because the surplus existing in the world's four leading exporting nations — the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina—is the largest of record.

The department said that present prospects indicated a total 1942 crop for most of the world of around 3,950,000,000 bushels, or slightly less than was harvested last year. This figure compares with the record crop of 4,636,000,000 produced in 1938. Russia and China are excluded from the world figures because inadequate information has been available.

The world—again exclusive of Russia and China—is expected to have a carryover of about 1,590,000,000 bushels of old wheat when the 1942 crop is harvested. Of this amount, only about 175,000,000 bushels were expected to be held by countries other than the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

"The large stocks in the four exporting countries and small stocks in other countries imply a serious bread situation in continental Europe," the department said.

The department expects the United States to have a wheat supply of 1,425,000,000 bushels when this year's crop is harvested. The carryover of old wheat is estimated at about 630,000,000 bushels. This country normally uses about 675,000,000 bushels a year for all purposes.

The crop in Europe this year is expected by the department to be about the same as last year's below average harvest. Bad weather, lack of labor and military operations have hindered farming operations there.

1940 Old Line Legal Reserve Payments In Mass. $179,000,000

Residents of Massachusetts benefited in the year 1940 to the extent of $179,000,000 in the form of direct payments of credits from the old line legal reserve life insurance companies authorized to transact business in this state, according to a comprehensive report by the Committee on Life Insurance Survey of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

While $44,000,000 were received by beneficiaries under death claims the report points out $90,000,000 were used by living policyholders. More than $27,000,000 more were paid to employees and sales representatives as wages and compensation, and an additional $12,000,000 found its way into the channels of trade and industry in payment of rentals, supplies, services, and other administrative expenses. The state government and its subdivisions received nearly $5,000,000 through taxes, licenses, and fees.

Companies included in the study represent over 99 per cent of the life insurance on Massachusetts residents carried by old line legal reserve life insurance companies. The number of people directly employed or acting as full-time representatives of these companies in Massachusetts is 13,600.

Paul F. Clark, chairman of the Committee, pointed out that the annual reports for 1941 of the 12 companies domiciled in Massachusetts alone show an aggregate sum in excess of $376,000,000 invested in U. S. Government Bonds.

Labor-Management Steel Groups Set Up

NEW YORK (AP)—B. F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corp., announced action was being taken to set up labor-management production drive committees in plants of its subsidiaries in accordance with suggestions of Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board.

"Our policy has been and will continue to be one of full co-operation with both government and labor to bring about the desired production goal, which we recognize to be of supreme importance to this nation," Mr. Fairless said in a statement.

New WPB Lists Cut Rubber Use Further

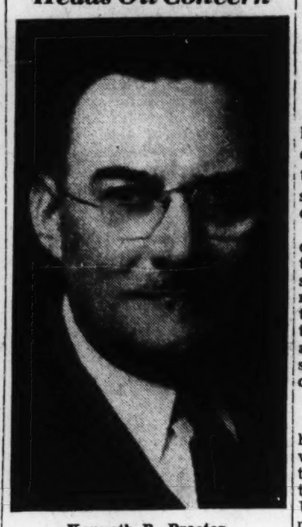
WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has banned the use of crude rubber and latex in about 20 additional products, and curtailed the amount which may be used in some 50 other articles.

The new lists—a second revision of the original rubber curtailment order—represents a gradual approach toward placing all crude rubber processing on an allocation basis.

The latest order prohibits use of crude rubber and latex in brewers' hose, wringer rolls, fountain syringes, accoustic aids, hatters' belts and hat-forming bags, switchboard mats and matting, vacuum cleaner belts, hard-rubber syringes and dental dams. Reclaimed rubber, however, may continue to be used.

Curtailments were ordered for such products as fire and mill hose, storage battery parts, insulated tools and magneto parts, industrial gas masks, respirators and mine safety lamp parts, automotive fan belts, and water bottles.

Heads Oil Concern



Kenneth R. Proctor

Elected President of the National Refining Co. The post has been vacant since last June. Mr. Proctor formerly was vice-president of the company.

March Heaviest Tax Collection Month on Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — The heaviest tax collection month in Treasury history closed March 31 with more than $3,000,000,000 of income and excess profits taxes in the till.

The exact figure will not be known for several days but in the first 28 days of the month the "take" was $3,014,189,364. This was more than two and a half times the $1,197,680,363 collected in a similar period last year.

With the $413,974,819 of income and excess profits taxes collected in January and February, revenues from these sources for the first quarter of this year are expected to exceed $3,500,000,000. Last year the first quarter total was $1,374,381,096.

Although the March income and excess profits taxes smashed all records, they will lag behind expenditures. In the first 28 days of March, spending totaled $3,151,774,153, of which $2,544,207,059 was for defense.

However, with excise, social security and other types of Treasury income, aggregate revenues from all sources probably will exceed expenditures by a small amount for the month—a surplus which may not appear again in any month for the duration of the war.

Since the fiscal year began on July 1, 1941, revenues have totaled $8,944,107,427 and expenditures, $19,965,440,928, of which $15,060,228,942 was for defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 1—Collections of income taxes in Northern New Jersey for the 1941 calendar year amounted to nearly three times as much as the levy yielded in 1940, according to John J. Manning, internal revenue collector here. Payments to date amount to $110,000,000, as compared with $40,000,000 on the same date last year, he said.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla., (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 162,680 barrels to 3,844,150 for the week ended March 28, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production, with only two shutdown days, was up 192,150 to 1,410,150; East Texas, 75,200 to 368,200; Kansas, 10,150 to 238,900; Louisiana 2,080 to 334,915; Eastern Fields, 3,950 to 115,450, and the Rocky Mountain States, 2,130 to 118,960.

California production declined 44,500 to 584,750; Illinois 6,175 to 317,205; Oklahoma 3,000 to 387,350, and Michigan, 200 to 45,900.

Power Output Eases Slightly in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported electric power production in the week ended March 28 totaled 3,345,502,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,357,032,000 the previous week and 2,975,407,000 a year earlier. The drop from last week in actual output was .3 of 1 per cent.

Regional percentage gains over the comparable 1941 week were: New England, 9.8, Mid-Atlantic 8.4, Central Industrial 10.1, West Central 12.4, Southern States 11.7, Rocky Mountain 13.6, Pacific Coast 28.8.

Cities Service Shows Sharp Rise in '41 Income

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Co. and subsidiaries reported for 1941 consolidated net income of $14,283,893 compared with $9,928,029 in 1940.

After allowing for dividend requirements for 1941 only on three classes of preferred stock, all of which are in arrears, 1941 earnings were equal to $2.90 a share on the common, compared with $1.72 a share, in 1940.

Net income for Cities Service Co. alone in 1941 amounted to $4,899,730, compared with $6,799,684 in 1940.

The company and its subsidiaries spent $31,000,000 for new construction and acquisitions in 1941 and reduced by $11,852,000 the consolidated funded debt, notes and preferred stock in the hands of the public.

U. S. Withholding War Goods Shipments to the Argentine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1 — A highly important and significant change in American policy toward those nations still remaining outside the anti-Axis front seems indicated by developments here.

Although there has been no official statement of the new policy, the United States appears to be swinging to the view that those nations which refuse to take positive steps toward helping defeat the common enemy of democracy and international decency must swim by themselves both economically and diplomatically.

No Definite Rules

While it is apparent that no hard-and-fast rule has been or will be laid down for dealing with the remaining neutral nations, there is evidence that both the United States Government and people are increasingly inclined to co-operate solely with those countries which have militarily or diplomatically committed themselves to the defeat of Germany, Japan and Italy.

Today's report that the United States is refusing to sell war goods to Argentina, despite a former offer to do so, is believed to be the forerunner of further measures designed to reserve American commercial and military trade for the avowed friends of the Allied cause.

Observers here expect that British policy will closely follow that of the United States, since on several occasions Britain has shown itself less inclined to temporize with Axis-aiding neutrals than has this country.

While officials here said that no reprisals were intended in the refusal to aid Argentinian rearmament, it is openly acknowledged that Argentina's unwillingness to break diplomatic relations with the Axis was at the bottom of the important decision.

Mission Fails

The American attitude has already forced an Argentine army-navy mission to return to Buenos Aires empty-handed, despite the fact that this country once indicated its willingness to aid Argentina build up its defensive strength.

The mission's failure has not yet produced an official statement in Buenos Aires and there is some belief here that the Argentine Government will prefer not to publicize the affair lest it cause public doubt as to the wisdom of the Government's present foreign policy.

The American position, as explained authoritatively here, is that this country has no arms and ammunition to spare for Argentina when most of the other Latin American republics, which have left themselves open to Axis reprisals through their courage in breaking off diplomatic relations, are badly in need of such help.

On returning to Buenos Aires, the Argentine mission stated that it had been forced to leave the United States empty-handed because the North American country did not have the arms to give it. That is only partially true, since America already produced enough war goods to send a considerable volume of equipment to Argentina's main South American rival—Brazil.

U. S. Sends Goods

It is also understood that substantial shipments have gone to other strategically-placed Latin-American countries, such as Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and perhaps Chile.

Civilian supplies are still being sent to the various Latin American countries, including Argentina, although there is doubt as to how long this will continue in view of the rapid conversion of American industry from peacetime to wartime production. The State Department has announced that this country will treat Latin American civilian consumers in the same way in which consumers at home are being treated.

This can only mean that fewer goods and in smaller volume will be available for export to Latin America in the future. In this event, it is not impossible that some measure of preference will be given to those neighbors south of the Rio Grande who are standing by this country in opposition to totalitarian aggression.

Effects of Embargo

In discussing the probable effects of the semi-embargo on shipments to Argentina, persons close to the State Department here believe that it will cause deep concern in that country for at least two reasons. They are:

1. Cut off from the rest of the industrial world, Argentina has come to depend almost entirely upon the United States and Great Britain for its imports of both military and civilian equipment. If such equipment as is available goes to Argentina's South American competitors, it will obviously work to the Argentines' economic disadvantage.

2. The bulk of American military exports to Latin America is now going to Brazil, Argentina's only serious South American military rival. Thus while Argentina finds itself unable to build up its military strength, its huge neighbor to the north is now in a position rapidly to expand its fighting strength. Such a development connot help but be regarded seriously in Buenos Aires, it is believed.

Although it is officially denied that the American policy toward Argentina is dictated in the slightest by the desire to coerce that country into a more active anti-Axis position, it is no secret here that such a result would not be unwelcome to Washington.

Colum. Gas Ordered To Separate From Panhandle Pipe Line

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has directed the Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. and its subsidiary, the Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp., to sever the relationship of the Columbia gas system with the $75,000,000 Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company.

At the same time the SEC cancelled the voting power of Panhandle Eastern's Class B preferred stock, and declared the "voting power now remains as a pure device to insure control" of Panhandle by the two corporations.

The cancellation, however, carried the provision that Columbia Gas and Columbia Oil may submit "any alternate plan of action which they deem appropriate to cure the unfair and inequitable distribution of voting power." Any new plan would be subject to approval by the Commission.

Columbia Gas and Columbia Oil were given a year to comply with the SEC order, which was issued under the 1935 Holding Company Act's so-called "death sentence" and providing for the simplification and integration of corporate structures.

New Haven Profit First in Decade

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—President Howard S. Palmer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in his annual report to stockholders, said the road had a net income of $6,012,378 for 1941, the first year in a decade that the New Haven has been able to report a net income.

The net income was reported after all fixed charges, including full interest accruals on all outstanding obligations and depreciation charges of $3,360,971.

Passenger revenue was 17.1 per cent higher than in 1940, and freight revenue 33.4 per cent higher.

More than two and a half times the population of New York City, 19,221,753 passengers, were carried in and out of Grand Central Terminal by the New Haven during the year, and through passengers between New York and Boston numbered 1,414,865. Both figures broke all prior records of the road.

Easter Holidays in Canada

TORONTO (Canadian Press)—The Toronto Stock Exchange, along with the Montreal Stock Exchange, will observe the Easter holidays by closing on Good Friday, April 3, and Easter Monday, April 6. The usual two-hour session will be held on Saturday, April 4.

Class I Railroads Net in Two Months Rises $15,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class 1 railroads in the first two months of 1942 had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $49,700,000, or $15,000,000 more than for a similar period of last year, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, for January and February amounted to $135,450,263, compared with $120,156,285 for the same months in 1941.

Total operating revenues were $943,177,171, compared with $735,787,689, or an increase of 28.2 per cent, the Association said. Operating expenses jumped from $524,559,078 to $676,434,315, or a 29 per cent increase.

In the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1942, the rate of returns to the carriers on property investment averaged 3.85 per cent, compared with 2.75 per cent for the previous year.

Estimated net income for February was $23,800,000 after interest and rentals, compared with $15,000,000 in February, 1941. Operating revenues were $462,486,015, compared with $358,413,499, while operating expenses totaled $327,653,379, compared with $255,590,196.

Steel Plate Output Sets Record in Feb.

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry produced a record quantity of 734,656 net tons of steel plates in February to meet war demands, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported, an increase of nearly 76 per cent over the total for February of last year.

The January output was 714,182 tons.

The institute said the higher production rate was made possible in part by changes of large continuous strip mills to the heavier plates.

These changes were reflected in a drop to 995,414 net tons in February sheet and strip output, against 1,343,266 tons a year ago. The January sheet and strip total was 1,162,304 tons. The sheet and strip formerly was used for autos, refrigerators and other peacetime products.

Newmont Mining Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Newmont Mining Co. reported for 1941 net profit of $1,784,649, including $405,632 profit on sale of capital assets, equal to $1.68 a share. This compared with $1,869,820, or $1.76 a share in 1940, after $474,040 net realized loss on sale of capital assets.

Heads Chemical Firm

Louis A. Hoffman

Elected president and general manager of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Co., succeeding the late A. B. Davis. Mr. Hoffman has been associated with the company since its inception in 1922.

Santa Fe 1941 Net Up Sharply; Debt Decreased

CHICAGO (AP)—Procurement of some materials important for the most economical maintenance and operation is becoming "a very serious problem," E. J. Engel, President of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, told stockholders in the company's annual report.

Net income of the road in 1941, as previously reported, was $30,236,581 against $12,745,371 in 1940.

Mr. Engel said that "track and equipment are in excellent condition and are adequate to meet demands as far as they can be foreseen, provided we are permitted to receive materials needed for maintenance and for such expansion as increased volume may necessitate.

"Studies are being made for reducing and in some cases eliminating the use of critical materials. Replacement with inferior materials will result in decreased operating efficiency and increased maintenance costs."

Freight revenue in 1941 was the highest since 1929, amounting to $185,127,258, a gain of 35.6 per cent over $136,534,625 in 1940.

Passenger revenues totaled $22,786,021, up 23.2 per cent over $18,492,634 in 1940 and at the highest level since 1930.

Total operating revenue, including mail, express and miscellaneous revenue, was $225,043,649, highest since 1930, and compared with $170,003,639 in 1940. Operating expenses and taxes were $184,537,138, compared with $146,816,278 in 1940.

The net retirement of debt during 1941 was $11,291,366. Mr. Engel said the result of debt retirement will be a decrease in interest charges this year of about $1,000,000 compared with 1941.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1941, totaled $85,021,664, including $25,459,051 in cash, and current liabilities were $47,633,286.

Employment Drop Reported for Month

WASHINGTON (AP) — Non-agricultural employment showed a decrease of 29,000 jobs in mid-February from the level of the previous month, Secretary of Labor Perkins said, largely because of idleness during the conversion of the automobile industry to war production.

The February total of jobs was placed at 39,842,000, an increase of 2,394,000 over a year ago, and left the Labor Department's index at 132.9 per cent of the 1932-1935 average.

Meanwhile, factory pay rolls rose 2 per cent between mid-January and mid-February and sent the index to 176.9 per cent of the three-year average.

The Labor Secretary said that in addition to temporary idleness because of war conversion, seasonal decreases in employment from January to February had been reported in trade, construction, transportation, public utilities, and mining. She added that these had been largely offset by increases in manufacturing and Federal, state and local government employment.

Use of Metal for Office Supplies Sharply Curtailed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The war has caught up with paper clips, thumb tacks and pins.

Effective April 1, the War Production Board ordered sharp curtailment in the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of these items and a variety of other metal office supplies, including pencil sharpeners, typewriter spools, clip boards and desk accessories.

Ordinary consumers will be unable to obtain such supplies in the "usual quantities," WPB said but "no shortages should occur if consumers make careful use of supplies on hand."

Draper Corp. Earns $4.53

Draper Corporation, manufacturer of textile machinery, had earnings of $1,777,056, after tax reserves, in the year ended Dec. 27, 1941, according to a current balance sheet. The 1941 earnings, equal to 4.53 per share of outstanding stock, compared with $2,085,718 in the 1940 year, equivalent to $5.31 per share.

17 P. C. Gain In Corporate Profit Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commercial and industrial corporations in 1941 showed an average gain of 17 per cent over 1940 despite higher costs and taxes, according to a survey of leading companies' operations by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly statement just issued. Most types of concerns showed increases last year except gold and silver mining, telephone, bakery, and tobacco units, the survey revealed.

"Fourth quarter profits, however, of a selected list of 167 companies which reports profits on a quarterly basis, were smaller than during the fourth quarters of either of the two preceding years," the bank said. "The figures show that the aggregate profits of these companies in 1941 were 21 per cent lower than in 1929 although industrial production was 40 to 45 per cent higher in 1941 than in 1929.

Gross Sales Up 36 P. C.

"Of the 899 companies, 410 durable goods producers showed a net gain in net profits in 1941 over the year before of 18 per cent, on the average, while 435 companies in nondurable goods and service fields gained 15 per cent, and 54 companies engaged in mining increased net profits 11 per cent.

"A tabulation of pertinent profit and loss and balance sheet data of 172 commercial and industrial corporations which publish such figures indicates that gross sales for these companies rose 36 per cent over 1940; cost of goods sold, including State and local taxes, increased 33 per cent, and net profits, before Federal taxes, were 61 per cent higher.

"Deductions for Federal income and excess profits taxes, which had averaged approximately 18 per cent of net profits before taxes in each of the three years ended in 1939, and which had increased to 32 per cent in 1940, advanced further to 53 per cent of net profits before taxes in 1941. As a result, the gain over 1940 in net profits after all charges for this group of companies was reduced to 12 per cent.

Cash, Inventories Up

"Total cash on hand, as of Dec 31, 1941, for this group of companies, plus holdings of tax anticipation notes, available for payment of Federal taxes, increased 25 per cent during 1941, and inventories, reflecting the large volume of production and increased material costs, rose 23 per cent. Total Federal taxes, as estimated by these corporations, were equal to 57 per cent of the cash and tax anticipation notes available on Dec. 31, 1941, whereas at the close of the preceding year Federal tax liability was calculated at about 27 per cent of cash holdings."

The Bank points out that, due to the 22 per cent increase in freight car loadings and also in the relative immunity of the effects of the excess profits taxes, owing to large amounts of invested capital, the Class I railroads in 1941 showed aggregate net income which approximately equaled the 1929 level and amounted to $522,000,000 compared with $185,000,000 in 1940. Net income of a group of public utility companies other than telephone concerns, the survey states, increased 4 per cent over 1940 and almost 10 per cent over 1937.

Middle Western Shippers Busier

CHICAGO (AP)—Shippers in the Middle West will load about 886,000 freight cars in the second quarter this year, a gain of 5 per cent over the 844,018 cars loaded in the same period last year, the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board said.

The forecast does not fully cover certain products essential to the war effort, the board said, and consequently a somewhat greater increase than 5 per cent may be expected.

Shipments of coal and coke, ore and concentrates, grain, livestock and fresh fruits are among the classifications which are expected to increase.

Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, western Indiana and northern Michigan are within the jurisdiction of the Mid-West board.

Curtis Publishing Profit Shows Shrinkage in 1941

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—President Walter D. Fuller reported to stockholders of the Curtis Publishing Company that circulation of the firm's four magazines in 1941 reached a new high average net paid total of 9,777,714 copies.

This contributed to earnings of $2,059,656 for the year, compared with $3,044,643 earned in 1940. The financial statement said while 1941's income increased to $41,534,580 from the 1940 total of $38,846,897, higher costs because of the larger circulation figure, together with debentures and improvements, kept down the net profit.

Mr. Fuller listed this 1941 average net paid circulation:

Saturday Evening Post, 3,386,950; Ladies Home Journal, 3,971,205; Country Gentleman, 2,184,160, and Jack and Jill, 235,399.

Hecker Dividend Omitted

NEW YORK (AP)—The Hecker Products Corp. announced directors took no action on the common stock dividend, customarily declared at the March meeting. Shortly before, the Best Foods, Inc., 71 per cent owned by Hecker, also failed to take dividend action.

Selling of Ideas Seen Biggest Sales Job Confronting Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The biggest selling job confronting this country is the selling of ideas, according to Ralph H. Haywood, head of the Haywood Company, sales contractors of this city.

"In order to win this war," Mr. Haywood asserted, "ideas must be sold." This, he said, is as important as manufacturing the tools of war.

"There have been many recent remarks," he stated, "about the huge production job required to win the war. The slogan 'Give Us the Tools' caught people's fancy; it focussed attention on the need for machines consumed in modern warfare. So we became the 'Arsenal of Democracy.'

Responsibility of Business

"The United States has been envied by people all over the world because of its ability to produce manufactured goods in such tremendous amounts as to stir the imagination." Production statistics, however, provide only a part of the true story of this country's progress, he maintained, and on numerous occasions it has been pointed out that the nation passed through production to a distribution era many years ago.

While the responsibility of according sales-making its important position rests with those in the Government who are leading the country along its path of destiny, the responsibility of developing, preparing, building and operating the plans required by the nation's biggest selling job rests with the business leaders, he declared.

"It is unnecessary," he continued, "for any sales executive to wait for someone to furnish him with 'data' to use in developing this sales program. The first place for a man to look for such information is within his own heart and soul. Let him seek the basic ideas in his own thinking about his country."

One point which stands out, he said, is a comparison of the nation's traditional philosophy with that of competition. "We have been taught," he said, "That the state exists for the individual. One entire generation of brown-shirts and black-shirts across the Atlantic have been sold the idea that the individual exists for the state; looking westward we find millions of little brown people who believe that to die for their emperor is to receive a through ticket for Heaven, sans detours. . . .

New Importance of Selling

"Every business executive owes it to his country to realize the new importance of selling during this war. Just as his thinking in production terms has been changed as he converted his plant from a peace economy to a war economy —so will his salesical thinking be changed by the dynamic requirements of a war era."

Despite the assurances of investment and insurance salesmen who have tried to sell nuts and bolts and other things that selling an idea differs greatly from selling a product, the difference, he said, is not what the average sales executive thinks it is.

"The fact is," he asserted, "that actually there is no difference in the process of buying. The buyer makes his decision according to his thinking, regardless of whether he is buying a product or a service.

"The important thing for a sales executive to realize is his responsibility for selling these ideas to every person within the area of his influence. . . . Not to accept this responsibility is to become inarticulate. Inarticulation does not aid a Victory drive. The ability to 'sell' an idea is just as essential to Victory as the ability to machine a shell case."

National Steel Output Is Mostly For War Purposes

PITTSBURGH (AP)—More than 90 per cent of National Steel Corporation's output is going directly or indirectly into war production, chairman E. T. Weir told stockholders, adding that the output will be increased by new facilities.

During 1941, Mr. Weir said in the corporation's annual report, the company spent $18,400,000 for improvements, including two 1,200-ton blast furnaces in Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Area plants and the reconstruction of a third furnace. An additional $12,000,000 will be spent in 1942, he said, on other equipment including two new electroytic lines costing about $3,250,000.

The work will be financed entirely by the company, he reported, adding:

"The new blast furnace capacity puts the company in an improved position with regard to its pig iron requirements. This is particularly fortunate since there is a serious deficiency in both the quantity and quality of scrap supplies and pig iron may be used to a certain extent to replace scrap in the production of steel. At our merchant blast furnaces, the additional production of pig iron allows us to increase our shipments to other companies which are making important war materials."

Mr. Weir said that as the result of the adaptation of a 96-inch mill in the Great Lakes area to the production of a large tonnage of steel plates, the company would be "engaged permanently in the steel plate business to a much greater extent that heretofore."

Reporting net earnings of $17,102,350 in 1941, equal to $7.75 per share on capital stock, Mr. Weir said:

"With much heavier taxation in prospect and the cost of doing business increasing, it is certain that earnings cannot continue to be in the same proportion to operations as in 1941. The best long range interest of the corporation will be served by maintaining reserves that will enable us not only to keep all properties in a high state of current efficiency but also to prepare against the impact of post war conditions."

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	279,690
1942 volume to date	29,500,279
1941 volume to date	32,377,219

Steels Lead Late Rally In Market

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—A mild and somewhat uneven upturn near the close enabled the stock market today to cancel out a part of Tuesday's decline to four-year lows.

From the start until the final hour, trends were mixed and activity at a low ebb. The late recovery, led by the steels, was accompanied by a slight expansion in volume, although the total of around 275,000 shares made it one of the slowest days since last May. Many leaders were fractionally ahead at the finish, but there were some laggards, also.

Speculative sources talked about the prospects for some revival of investment interest in common stocks on the theory the long decline in prices had created a base for reversal of the trend with the advent of constructive news. For the present, however, it seemed that tax questions and increasing pressure of war time restrictions on industry were the governing influences.

Stocks moderately ahead most of the time included du Pont, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, American Telephone, International Harvester, Goodrich and Standard Oil (N. J.) U. S. Steel retreated to a new low and a little on the offside were General Motors, Chrysler, United Aircraft and American Can.

Slightly higher in a narrow curb were Brewster Aero, Glen Alden Coal, Republic Aviation and Pennroad. Penn-Central Airlines and Creole Petroleum dipped. Ohio Brass "B" fell about 1½ on odd-lot transactions

Bonds Shift Narrowly

The bond market clung to a narrow range today, with minor gains and losses fairly evenly divided at the approach of the final hour.

Weakness in Columbia Gas & Electric 5s featured late dealings. The issue lost around 3 points on decision of the Securities and Exchange Commission to compel the company to divorce itself from an important unit, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line.

Adding small sums to Tuesday's gains were, among others, Western Maryland 4s, Texas Co. 3s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pere Marquette 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Republic Steel 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4s and Armour 4s.

Doing little either way were Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Western Union 5s, International Telephone 5s, Rock Island general 4s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Additional light demand lifted Sydney 5½s around 4 points on top of Tuesday's substantial runup. Other foreign dollar loans were quiet and steady.

U. S. Governments eased a trifle in stock exchange dealings and some Treasuries were a shade lower over the counter.

Socony-Vacuum Net $1.38 Share in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., were $43,175,902 in 1941, according to the company's annual report. These earnings are equivalent to $1.38 per share, as compared with $36,409,055, or $1.17 per share in 1940.

The reported net earnings included foreign earnings estimated at $13,000,000. After adding $50,000,000 to its reserve for contingencies affecting foreign assets, and charging $42,574,335 against this reserve, the reserve stood at $82,425,665 as of Dec. 31, 1941.

John A. Brown, President of the company, said:

"The company's interests in Japan and the areas now actively attacked or occupied by Japan are represented by its 50 per cent interest in the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company. Although adjustments in the balance sheet for the losses of Standard-Vacuum were not made in 1941, the result of the write-offs and the reserves set up for the period to Dec. 31, 1941," Mr. Brown pointed out, was "to leave the entire foreign position of Socony-Vacuum (including the interest in Standard-Vacuum) at a net figure of only $64,866,912 out of the company's total net worth of $626,509,609."

The company's net current assets were $216,888,148 on Dec. 31, 1941, an increase of $19,591,078 over the previous year. Cash and marketable securities, including United States tax notes, were $113,286,249, an increase of $11,895,324.

Shell Reports Increase In '41 Net to $1.32 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Shell Union Oil Corp. and subsidiaries reported 1941 net income of $17,334,214, equal to $1.32 a share of common stock, compared with 1940 income of $15,654,678, or $1.05 a share after provisions for dividends on preferred stock then outstanding.

The company's 1941 net operating income was $21,334,214 but of that sum $4,000,000 was set aside for a special reserve.

No Flaxseed Futures Trading

WINNIPEG (Canadian Press)—The Canadian Wheat Board announced that effective at the close of business on March 31 all trading in flaxseed futures in Canada would be prohibited.

Pig Iron to Be Allocated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has issued orders making all supplies of pig iron subject to government allocation.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 30
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'r 27
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Exp (1e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 23
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	*4	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	4	4	4	M'r 31
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	4	4	4	M'r 31
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
22¾	19¼	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 31
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	123	122	122½	M'r 31
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	3	11	11	11	
14¼	12⅝	Allied Mills 1¼g	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Allied Strs (.15e)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	—1
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	7	26¼	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'r 31
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	3	43	43	43	
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	22	22	22	M'r 30
48¼	30	Am Airlines 1½g	9	29½	29	29	
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	5	6	5⅞	6	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ¼
33	26⅝	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	3	28	27½	28	M'r 28
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	7	60¼	59¾	59¾	— ¾
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	M'r 23
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ½
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	67½	67	67	—1
20½	18	Am Ch & C (½e)	1	18	17¾	17¾	— ¾
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
85	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	72	72	72	+1
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	M'r 31
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	14	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 31
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 27
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	19	19	19	M'r 30
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 28
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	2	37	37	37	— ½
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	
28	25	Am Ice pf	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 27
4	3	Am Internat'l	7	3	3	3	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 30
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	6	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	M'r 31
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 28
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	6	5	5	5	M'r 31
23¾	19⅛	Am Metal (¼e)	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	½	Am Power & Lt	1	½	½	½	
26¼	16⅝	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
22	13¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	18	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	16	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 31
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 31
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	3	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
147	136	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	136	136	136	M'r 28
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	30	30	30	M'r 31
20⅞	18⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	M'r 31
12	9⅞	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 30
8½	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	16	16	16	M'r 28
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	M'r 27
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅞	19	M'r 11
134⅝	114⅞	Am Tel & Tel(9)	26	116⅞	116⅜	116½	+ ½
49¾	37⅞	Am Tob (1e)	1	37½	37½	37½	
50¾	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	7	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
143⅝	122	Am Tob pf (6)	1	121½	121½	121½	— ½
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	9	24¼	24	24¼	
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111½	111½	111½	
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
70¼	50½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	—1½
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ½
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	4	4	4	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	M'r 31
28⅝	25¼	Anaconda (½e)	25	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	M'r 30
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 31
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'r 27
111⅝	109¼	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109	110	+ ¾
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
67½	60	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	12	57½	53¾	53¾	—4¼
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	4	23¼	23	23	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	6	6	6	M'r 30
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	M'r 24
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 27
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	24	37	36½	36⅞	+ ¼
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	M'r 31
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 20
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	3	19	18¾	19	
109⅛	103⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	104	103⅞	104	M'r 25
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	9	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	48¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ¼
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	49	49	49	M'r 31
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 31
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Avia Corp (.10e)	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		B					
14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	13	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 31
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 27
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	77	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	77	77	77	M'r 27
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	M'r 31
16½	16⅝	Bell Airc (2g)	7	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	4	35¼	35	35¼	— ¼
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	M'r 30
24¼	19⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'r 31
66⅞	51⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	13	59⅜	58⅝	59⅜	+ ⅜
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ⅜
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	19½	19	19	M'r 31
19½	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
7⅜		Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
21⅛	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
31⅜	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.30e)	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	5	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 16
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
9¼	8	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	M'r 25
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 27
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 30
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 28
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 31
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	6	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15¾	15¾	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 30
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	M'r 30
26	22¾	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ½
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	M'r 28
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	M'r 31
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	9	6	5⅞	6	M'r 31
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 31
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11	11	11	
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	17	17	17	M'r 30
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	[illegible]	¾	+ [illegible]
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	15	15¼	15	15¼	
12½	10⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4⅞	3⅝	Canadian Pacific	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	2	34⅝	34½	34½	M'r 31
2⅛	1⅝	Capital Adm A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 31
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24½	24½	24½	M'r 27
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 31
69	60½	Case (JI) (7g)	1	60½	60½	60½	M'r 28
42	33⅛	Caterpil Tr (2)	10	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
21¼	17	Celanese (½e)	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16¾	16½	16½	M'r 28
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	3	2⅛	2	2	M'r 31
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 27
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	M'r 31
19	16⅛	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'r 31
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 24
36¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
98	89½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	M'r 31
4	3¼	Ches Corp	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1	1	M'r 26
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 30
13⅛	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 30
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	36	36	36	M'r 27
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 30
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 30
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 27
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 31
56	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	35	55⅜	54⅞	55¼	+ ¼
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 30
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅜e)	4	34	34	34	+ ¼
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	M'r 31
36½	29⅛	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	M'r 30
79⅛	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	57	57	57	— ½
63⅛	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	M'r 31
13⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'r 30
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15	15	15	— ½
13⅝	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 31
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9	9	9	M'r 30
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	38	37½	38	+1
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 28
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1¼
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	58	58	58	M'r 31
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
100	94	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	13	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'r 27
9¾	8	Coml Solv (.55g)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th & South	26	¼	[illegible]	¼	
44½	27	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
23¾	18¼	Com Edis (1.80)	45	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 20
16½	13⅝	Congoleum (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	19	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 31
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (¾g)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	11⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
94	79¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	79	79	79	— ¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Film Ind	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 27
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 31
2⅛	1⅛	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 26
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	3	5	5	5	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 31
5⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
94¼	86	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	86	86	86	M'r 18
13½	12	Container (½e)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
103½	83	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅜
27¼	22⅞	Cont Can (½e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35	34½	35	
3⅜	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	17	3½	3⅜	3½	
24	18⅝	Cont Oil Del ¼e	6	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
19⅞	17½	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	17½	17½	17½	M'r 20
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	11	10	10	10	
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	*10	47	46¼	46¼	—1
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 28
⅜	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 26
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 26
19⅛	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
41	32	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	33	33	33	M'r 31
11⅞	10⅝	Crown Zel (½e)	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
36	29¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	2	30	30	30	M'r 31
79⅛	72¾	Crucible pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ¾
9	7	Cuban-Am Sug	2	7	7	7	
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	81	81	81	+ ¼
13¼	10⅛	Cudahy Pack	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 28
[illegible]	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18¾	14	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	16	15½	16	M'r 30
9⅛	7¼	Curtiss-W (1g)	11	7⅝	7½	7½	
25⅞	21¼	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	3	21½	21⅛	21¼	
17¾	13⅞	Cutler-H (.35e)	8	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
		D					
3¾	3	Davega S (.70g)	2	3	3	3	M'r 17
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	M'r 23
11⅝	9½	Davison C (.60g)	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
8½	6⅝	Decca Rec (.60a)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	12	22	21⅞	22	
29	27	Deere pf (1.40)	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	M'r 31
11⅞	10¼	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'r 31
10⅝	7	Del & Hudson	2	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
4⅞	3½	Del Lack & West	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
½	[illegible]	Den&Rio G W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 24
18⅜	15⅝	Detroit Ed (.70e)	43	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ½
27¼	20	Diam Match ¾e	2	19¾	19½	19¾	— ¼
38⅜	34½	Diam Mat pf 1½	1	36	36	36	M'r 27
9⅜	8⅜	Diam T Mot (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 30
18	16½	Dist C-Sea h2.22	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 31
77⅛	70	Dist C-Sea pf (5)	2	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	M'r 18
9	8⅛	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 27
21	19	Doehler D (½e)	1	19	19	19	M'r 31
13⅛	9⅞	Dome Min(h.90e)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
70½	58½	Douglas Air (5g)	2	62¾	62½	62¾	—1
124¼	97	Dow Chem (3)	3	98½	97½	98½	+ ½
15⅛	13⅛	Dresser Mfg 1½g	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
4¼	3	Dunhill Int	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 28
9½	8	Duplan (.60g)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
144	103	du Pont deN 1¼e	6	108½	107¾	108½	+1¼
126½	121	du Pont pf (4½)	5	122¼	121½	122	+ ¾
		E					
27½	18⅝	East Air Lines	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
141	115	Eastman (6a)	5	117	116¾	117	+ ½
31⅞	28	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	29	29	29	M'r 31
15	14	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
⅞	[illegible]	El&Mus Ind .06e	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 31
24⅞	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	6	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
13⅝	10⅝	Elec Boat (.90g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
1⅜	1	El Power & Lt	1	1	1	1	M'r 31
32¾	18⅛	El P&L $6pf .60k	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 30
35¼	20⅞	El P&L $7 pf 7e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
32⅝	29	El Storage Bat 2	2	31¾	31½	31¾	M'r 31
26⅝	22⅞	El Paso N G 2.40	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
49	44½	Endi-John (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	M'r 30
3⅛	1¾	Eng Pub Service	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
66	47	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	47	47	47	M'r 31
73	51	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 31
¼	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 24
7⅛	5⅝	Erie RR	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A(5)	3	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
2½	1½	Eureka V Clean	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 26
5¾	4⅝	Evans Products	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	M'r 23
26	21¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	3	25¾	25½	25¾	
¾	[illegible]	Exchange Buffet	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 31
		F					
37¼	29½	Fairb Morse (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'r 31
29¾	21	Fajardo S (½e)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	M'r 31
8¼	6⅞	Fed Lt & T (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 18
24½	20½	Fed Ming & S 1e	3	21½	21¼	21¼	M'r 27
10½	9	Fed Mogul (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr .10g	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
18⅛	13½	Fed D Str (.45e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
87	77	Fed D Str pf 4¼	1	77	77	77	M'r 13
11	9¼	Ferro Enam (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 30
41¾	33	Fid P Fire 1.60a	5	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	Firestone (½e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 31
92	90	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ¼
39½	32⅝	First Nat Str 2½	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
96⅛	93	Flintkote pf 4½	1	93	93	93	M'r 18
20	16	Florence St ½e	2	16	16	16	M'r 31
21¾	20	Florsheim A (2)	2	20	20	20	M'r 12
5⅛	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	4	4	4	4	M'r 27
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 31
12⅞	10⅝	Foster Wheeler	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
10¼	8	Francisco Sugar	6	8	8	8	M'r 31
38⅜	32⅞	Freeport S (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
19	16⅛	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	1¾	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
11	9¾	Gair pf (1.20)	1	10	10	10	M'r 27
3⅝	2⅜	Gar Wood In .40	7	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	6⅜	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	9	Gaylord C (½a)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'r 26
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	52	52	52	M'r 20
5¼	3⅝	Gen Am I (¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
104	98	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	98	98	98	M'r 27
46¾	39	Gen Am Trans 3g	3	38¾	38½	38½	— ¾
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak (.10e)	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	3	Gen Bronze	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 28
3	2½	Gen Cable	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 30
9⅝	7⅝	Gen Cable A	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
90¼	88	Gen Cab pf 1⅞k	2	89⅝	89⅝	89¾	M'r 9
20	17½	Gen Cigar (1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
28⅜	23⅝	Gen Elec (.70e)	30	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
40½	26⅜	Gen Foods (2)	15	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
116	112	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	M'r 23
1⅝	¾	Gen G & E A	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
83	72	Gen Mills (4)	2	72	72	72	M'r 31
35⅜	30	Gen Motors (½e)	32	34½	34¼	34½	
126	123½	Gen Motor pf (5)	1	124	124	124	
3⅛	2	Gen Out Ad .20e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 25
30	17	Gen Out Ad A 4	3	17	17	17	M'r 31
5⅜	4⅞	Gen P Ink (.15e)	3	5	5	5	M'r 29
⅜	[illegible]	Gen Pub Service	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 31
12⅝	11	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
[illegible]	¼	Gen Real & Util	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 31
27	23	Gen Real & U pf	1	24½	24½	24½	M'r 31
19¼	15⅝	Gen Refract .35e	2	16⅝	16	16	M'r 30
10	8⅞	Gen Shoe (¼e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'r 27
20	13⅛	Gen Tel (1.60)	3	14⅛	14	14	+ ½
12⅞	10⅞	Gen Thea Eq ¼e	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
16½	14	Gen Time (½e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	M'r 27
8⅞	7⅝	Gen T & R (½e)	5	8⅛	8	8	M'r 30
3⅜	3	Gillette (.45g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
48⅛	40⅜	Gillette S pf (5)	3	41½	40⅜	41½	M'r 31
5⅞	4¾	Gimbel Bros	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
65½	59½	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	59½	59½	59½	M'r 13
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
44	37¾	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	41	41	41	+ ½
[illegible]	⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 28
2⅝	2	Goebel Br (.20a)	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15½	13	Goodrich (2g)	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
60¼	56	Goodrich pf (5)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	10¼	Goodyear (¾e)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
69⅞	60¼	Good T&R pf (5)	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Goth Hosiery	8	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Graham-Page	10	¾	[illegible]	¾	
5½	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 30
7¾	6	Grand Union	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	Granite C S .35g	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 27
31	27	Grant (WT)1.40a	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 30
25	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 31
17	15½	Gt Nor I Or ct 2g	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	21¼	Gt North pf (2g)	9	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
28¼	24	Gt West Sug (2)	9	24½	24½	24½	M'r 30
33½	26⅞	Green (HL)(2a)	4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
12¾	11⅛	Greyhound (1)	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11¼	10⅝	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
14⅝	11	Grum Airc 1½g	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3⅞	2½	Guantan Sugar	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 30
4	2⅝	Gulf M & O	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	20½	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	10	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ½
		H					
25	23⅞	Hack Wat (1½)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 30
10¼	8⅝	Hall Print (1a)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 27
10½	9	Hamil W (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 30
16⅝	14	Harb-Walk (⅜e)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3½	Hat Corp A (¼g)	7	4	4	4	M'r 30
1⅞	1¼	Hayes Mfg	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
93½	81	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	M'r 26
6⅝	5	Hecker P (.60)	59	5⅜	5	5	—1
57	51	Helme G W 2¾e	1	51	51	51	M'r 24
12¾	11⅝	Hercul Mot (¼e)	1	12	12	12	M'r 31
72	54	Herc Powd .60e	1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
40¾	30¼	Hershey Ch (3)	2	31	30⅝	31	M'r 31
102½	79	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	82	82	82	M'r 27
13½	12½	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 18
13⅝	11	Hires C E (1.20a)	1	11	11	11	M'r 21
18½	14¼	Holland F (2a)	3	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
6¾	6	Hollander (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	Holly Sugar(¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	M'r 31
38¼	22½	Homestake (4½)	13	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅝
34	27	Houd Her A 2½	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	M'r 24
10⅝	8¼	Houd Her B ¼e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 30
44	37⅞	Household (4a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'r 27
105	98½	Household pf (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	M'r 31
3¼	2⅜	Houston Oil	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 31
34¾	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	2	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	M'r 21
4	2	Hudson & M pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
21	18	Hudson B (h2g)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	M'r 30
4	3⅛	Hudson Motor	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
¾	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	18	¾	[illegible]	¾	+ [illegible]
		I					
8	5⅝	Illinois Central	9	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
18¾	14¾	Ill Central pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 26
9¾	6½	Indian Refin	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 31
16⅝	11¼	Indpls P&L 1.60	2	11	11	11	M'r 31
27	24	Indust Rayon (2)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
100	77½	Inger-Rand 1½e	2	75½	75	75	—2
74½	67	Inland Steel (4a)	1	66½	66½	67½	— ½
12⅝	10	Inspirat Cop ¼e	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
6⅞	6	Insuran ct (.20)	1	6	6	6	M'r 25
23½	19¾	Interchem (1.60)	1	22	22	22	
10⅝	6⅞	Intercon R (.40g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8	6⅞	Interlake (¾g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	117	117	117	
52	41	Int Harvest 2.25a	7	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+1¼
160½	153	Int Harv pf (7)	2	154	153	153	M'r 30
¾	⅜	Int Hydro El A	1	½	½	½	M'r 31
12⅛	8	Int Mer Marine	6	8¼	8	8⅛	
2⅜	1⅝	Int Min'ls&Chem	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 27
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	3	57	56½	57	M'r 31
3	2⅛	Int Mining (¾g)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 31
28¾	25½	Int Nick Can (2)	7	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
130	126¾	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	M'r 30
15¾	12½	Int Paper Co	7	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
60⅝	53¾	Int Paper pf (5)	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2	2	2	M'r 26
48¼	39	Int Salt (½e)	1	40	40	40	
32	27½	Int Shoe (.90e)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'r 31
39	32¾	Int Silver (1e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'r 25
§104	95	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Dec15
2¾	1½	Int Tel & Tel	41	2½	2⅛	2½	
2⅞	2	Int T & T for ct	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 30
9¼	7⅛	Interst Dept ½e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 31
9	8⅜	Intertype (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
32⅜	27¼	Island Crk C½e	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
		J—K					
8	5⅝	JarvisWB (1¼g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
33½	20¾	Jewel Tea (2.40)	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
107⅞	100½	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'r 12
62½	54¾	Johns-M (¾e)	6	57½	56½	57½	+ ½
24¾	20⅛	Jones & L Stl ¾e	8	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
64	55⅜	Jones & L pf A 5	1	55½	55½	55½	
79⅝	67⅛	Jones & L pf B 5	2	67½	67	67	— ½
11	9	Joy Mfg (1.20)	1	9	9	9	M'r 31
7⅛	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¾	2¾	Kan City South	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 28
11½	8	Kaufmann (.20e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 31
8	7	Kayser (J)(¼e)	1	8	8	8	
12⅞	11	Kelsey-H A 1k	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	Kelsey-H B	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
37½	31	Kennecott (½e)	22	32¼	31⅞	32	
13⅛	12⅜	Keystone (.35e)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29	27⅛	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'r 19
2⅞	1⅞	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅞	17	Kresge (SS) 1.20	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅛	Kresge Dept Str	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 31
27	20⅞	Kress SH (1.60)	1	20½	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
29⅛	24⅞	Kroger Groc (2)	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
		L					
12¾	11½	Lambert (1½)	2	12½	12½	12½	M'r 28
9⅝	8⅝	Lane Bryant (1)	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r 25
18⅞	15⅞	Lee R & T (¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	M'r 31
23¼	19¾	Lehigh P C (⅜e)	3	20¼	20	20	M'r 28
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	18	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	
4	2¾	Lehigh Val RR	2	3	3	3	M'r 27
23⅝	19⅛	Lehman Corp 1	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
13	12⅝	Lehn & Fink .35e	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
20½	18⅛	Lerner Stores 2	*1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅜	20½	Lib-O-F G (¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
5¼	4	Lib McN&L .35g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	20	Life Savers 1.60a	3	21	20½	21	
73½	55¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	M'r 31
74½	55¼	Lig & My B (4a)	2	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
175	165	Lig & My pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'r 27
19	18½	Lily Tulip (1.20a)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 5
32⅝	24	Lima Loco (½e)	1	29	29	29	— ½
34	30	Link Belt (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'r 30
10¾	9⅛	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15½	12⅝	Liquid Carb (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	20	Lockheed Air 2g	5	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2a)	7	39⅛	38⅞	39	
42½	35½	Lone Star (3a)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell Lb A	2	3	3	3	M'r 30
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15¼	12½	Lorillard P (¼e)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
76½	65½	Lou & Nash (2e)	1	66	66	66	M'r 31
18¼	14½	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 31
		M—N					
23¼	16¼	Mac A & F 1.15e	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	Mack Truck (3g)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
21½	18⅛	Macy (RH)(2)	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
27¾	24	Magma Cop ½e	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
4⅝	3⅝	Manati Sugar	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ½
6⅛	5¾	Mandel Bros ½e	2	6	6	6	M'r 18
16⅝	11¾	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	15	15	15	M'r 23
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	16	⅞	¾	¾	M'r 31
3½	3	Marine Mid .10e	2	3	3	3	
12⅝	9⅝	Marsh Field (.80)	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
26⅛	21	Martin G L (3g)	6	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	Martin-Parry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27⅛	25	Masonite Cp (1)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	M'r 31
24½	20	Master El (2.40)	2	22	22	22	M'r 27
29½	23⅛	Math Alk (1½)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ½
46½	34⅝	May Dept Str (3)	3	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 27
18	16	Maytag pf (3)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 31
10½	9	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 28
14	11½	McCrory Str (1a)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r 24
108¼	100	McCrory pfww 5	1	100	100	100	M'r 31
17⅛	14½	McGraw Elec 2a	1	15	15	15	
8	6½	M'Graw-Hill .15e	2	7	7	7	M'r 23
32⅜	28½	McIntyre h2.22a	4	30	30	30	— ½
12¾	9⅞	McKess & R ½e	7	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
108⅝	104½	McKes & R pf 5¼	2	105	105	105	M'r 28
7¼	6	McLellan (.40e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (¼e)	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
72	66	Mead pfB ww5½	1	66	66	66	M'r 12
32	23	Melville S (2a)	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 31
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co(½g)	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
29½	21⅞	Merch&M (½e)	4	25½	25½	25½	M'r 25
30½	25	Mesta Mach 1½e	2	25	25	25	M'r 31
7⅛	5½	Miami Cop (¼e)	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
16	12½	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	3	13	13	13	+ ¼
23¼	18½	Midland Stl(½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 30
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	2	40½	40	40½	+ ¼
3⅛	2	Minn-Moline	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
67	60⅞	Minn-M pf 1⅝k	2	62	62	62	M'r 31
12	9⅝	Mission C (.85g)	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
¾	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2¾	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	11	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅞	12¼	Mohawk C (⅛e)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 31
91	68⅛	Monsanto (2)	7	70¾	70	70¾	
105½	104½	Mons C pf C st 4	10	105	105	105	
28⅞	25¾	Montg Ward (1e)	14	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ¼
42½	37½	Morrell J (2)	2	42½	42	42	M'r 12
7⅝	6¼	Motor Prod (1g)	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	M'r 30
12¼	10	Motor Wh (.20e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 30
25⅝	23	Mueller Br (½e)	6	25	24⅞	25	
3¼	2⅝	Mullins Mfg B	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	11½	Munsing (2½g)	2	12½	12½	13¼	M'r 17
69⅝	55	Murphy(GC)(4)	5	55	55	55	— ½
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp (½g)	4	5	5	5	— ¼
39⅝	31	Myers Bro (½e)	1	31	31	31	M'r 27
2⅝	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 16
5	3⅝	Nash-Kelv (½e)	41	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
18	16½	Nat Acme (½e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
3⅞	3⅛	Nat Auto Fib	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 31
6⅛	5⅝	Nat Auto pf(.60)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	7	Nat Aviat (.55g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
16	13¾	Nat Bisc (1.60)	19	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
166½	159	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	159	159	159	M'r 17
15	12⅞	Nat Bd & Sh .60	1	13	13	13	M'r 28
5½	3⅞	Nat Can (¼g)	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
14¾	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	9	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
9½	8½	Nat Cylinder .20e	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	2	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
5⅝	4⅝	Nat Dept Stores	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 31
9⅛	8⅞	Nat D Str pf(.60)	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
22⅝	20	Nat Dist (2)	9	20	20	20	
16	14⅛	Nat En & S ⅝e	1	16⅛	16	16	+ ¼
4⅝	4⅛	Nat Gyps (.40g)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16¼	12½	Nat Lead (½a)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
168	162½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	168	168	168	Jan 29
17⅛	15⅞	Nat M&S (¼e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 31
35	32	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
3⅛	1⅝	Nat Pow & Lt	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
53½	47⅛	Nat Steel (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
6½	5	Nat Supply	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
63	55½	Nat S 5½pf 1⅝k	1	52	52	52	—3½
16⅝	13	Nat Supply $2 pf	3	13	13	13	M'r 31
3¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 30
9⅛	6⅜	Natomas (1)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7	5⅜	Nehi Cp(.27½g)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 31
14⅝	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
35	30	Newberry (2.40)	1	34	34	34	M'r 26
30⅛	25	Newmont M ⅝e	6	25⅛	25	25	M'r 26
11⅝	8⅛	Newport Ind .20e	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ¼
25⅛	21	Newp N S (½e)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	M'r 31
109½	107½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
32⅝	27⅞	NY Air Br (1e)	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
10	7⅞	NY Central RR	25	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17⅛	14¼	NY Chi & St L	4	14⅝	14¼	14¼	M'r 31
51	42	NY Chi & St Lpf	13	45½	45	45½	
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnibus 2	6	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
6	4⅝	NY Dock	2	5	5	5	M'r 31
15½	13½	NY Dock pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
¾	⅛	NY NH & H RR	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	7	1½	1½	1½	
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 28
30¾	25	NY Shipbldg(3g)	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
23⅝	20½	Noblitt-Spk 3½g	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	M'r 24
192	143	Norf&West(10a)	6	148	147½	148	+1½
14	11½	No Am Av (2g)	14	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
10⅝	6½	No Am Co (.36f)	31	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
52⅝	43	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'r 30
53	42	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
7	4½	Northern Pacific	18	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
108½	100¾	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ½
11⅛	8⅝	Northwest Airl	6	8½	8½	8½	
2	1	Norwalk T & R	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
10¼	8⅛	Norwich Ph .20e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 28
		O					
8¼	6½	Ohio Oil (½g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17	Oliver Farm ½e	2	21	21	21	
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	1	4	4	4	
3⅞	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 31
13⅝	11½	Otis Elev (.20e)	5	12½	12	12	
6¼	4⅞	Otis Steel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	3	55	54¼	54¼	M'r 26
22¾	20	Out M & M (½e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 30
54	44½	Owens-Ill (1½e)	5	45¾	45½	45½	— ½
		P—Q					
8⅞	6⅞	Pac Am Fish 1g	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12	7	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	1	9½	9½	9½	M'r 31
20	16⅞	Pac G & E (2)	4	17⅛	17	17	M'r 31
31	25⅛	Pac Lighting (3)	6	25	25	25	— ⅛
18½	13⅜	Pac Mills (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 31
2½	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	58	2⅛	2	2	
17⅝	12½	Pan Am Air (1g)	12	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
8⅝	7⅞	Pan Am Pet ¼g	1	8	8	8	M'r 19
1⅝	1	Panhandle (.10e)	2	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
26	22	Paraffine (2)	6	23	23	23	M'r 18
15⅝	13½	Param Pict (¼e)	3	14	13⅞	14	
114⅛	103	Param 1 pf (6)	5	103	103	104	M'r 31
17	17	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	Feb 15
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah (.10g)	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 31
29¼	21⅝	Parke Davis .70e	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅛	15½	Parker Rust (1a)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'r 31
½	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅞	Patino Mines ½e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
55½	46½	Pen & Ford (¾e)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 27
80½	61⅞	Penney (J C) (3)	2	62	62	62	— ¼
2⅝	1⅞	Penn Coal & C	1	2	2	2	M'r 31
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	2	1½	1½	1½	M'r 24
44	38½	Penn-Dix pf ¾k	1	41	41	41	M'r 3
13½	12⅞	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 30
24⅛	18⅛	Penn RR (2g)	25	21⅛	21	21⅛	
23⅛	19⅞	Peoples Dr (1.60)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 25
46⅞	38	People GL&C(4)	6	38	38	38	M'r 31
1⅛	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
21	15⅝	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Pere Marquette	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 27
27¼	23	Pet Milk (1)	2	23	23	23	M'r 30
6	5	Petrol C (.45g)	2	5	5	5	M'r 27
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
32¾	27⅛	Phelps D (.40e)	23	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
40½	31	Phila 6% pf (3)	3	29½	28⅛	28⅛	—1
10⅝	8⅝	Philco Corp(¼e)	1	9	9	9	M'r 31
75	55⅞	Philip Morris 3a	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'r 31
107½	104⅛	Philip Mor pf 4¼	1	107	107	107	M'r 27
9	6¼	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 18
41⅞	32⅝	Phillips Pet (2)	14	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 2
18⅛	15⅛	Pillsbury (1)	1	17	17	17	M'r 28
10⅞	8	Pitt & West Va	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 21
4⅛	3⅝	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 24
36⅜	30¼	Pittsburgh C pf	3	31	30¼	30¼	—1
6¼	5¼	Pitt C&I (½g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 19
9⅝	8¼	Pitt Forg (½e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	M'r 31
5¼	4¼	Pitt S & B (.15e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	5	Pitt Steel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
1⅝	1	Pittston Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 26
14⅞	12½	Plymth Oil 1.20a	2	12½	12½	12½	
17	16⅝	Pond Creek 1⅜g	3	17	16⅞	17	M'r 11
5¼	4¼	Poor & Co B	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13	9½	Postal Tel pf	12	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅞
8⅛	6⅞	Pressed Stl Car	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
8¾	7½	Press Stl 1pf ¾g	2	7½	7¼	7¼	M'r 27
29⅛	25⅞	Press Stl 2pf 5g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
52	42	Proct & G (2a)	4	44¾	44½	44½	+ ¼
14⅛	11	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	M'r 30
99⅛	73½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'r 31
86⅜	62	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	62	62	62	M'r 31
115	111⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	2	111½	111½	111½	
26⅜	23	Pullman (1a)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
10	7⅞	Pure Oil (½g)	3	8	8	8	
101¼	92¾	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅜
91¼	83¼	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	82	82	82	—1¼
10⅞	9⅞	Purity Bak (¼e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	8¼	Quaker Oil (¼e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 27
		R					
3⅛	2½	Radio Corp(.20e)	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	47⅛	Radio pf cv 3½	5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
§88	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3¼	2⅝	Radio-Keith-Or	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
46⅛	45	R-K-O pf	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	—1⅛
17	15½	Raybest-M (⅜e)	1	16	16	16	M'r 27
11⅛	9	Rayonier (¼e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 26
26⅝	23¾	Rayonier pf (2)	1	25	25	25	M'r 31
15⅛	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
27⅛	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
23¼	20⅝	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21	21	21	M'r 24
1⅝	1⅜	Real Silk Hos'ry	4	1½	1½	1½	M'r 17
7½	7	Reliable Strs(½)	2	7	7	7	M'r 27
12¼	10¾	Reliance Mfg ¼e	2	11	10⅞	11	M'r 11
9⅝	7⅜	Rem Rand (.45e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
61	55	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
4¼	2¾	Reo Motors ct	1	3	3	3	M'r 31
19	16½	Repub Steel ½e	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
86¾	80½	Repub S pf A (6)	6	82	81	82	M'r 25
6⅝	5	Rev Cop & Brass	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
8⅞	6¾	Reynolds Metal	2	7	7	7	
4⅞	3⅝	Reynolds Spr ¼g	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 31
27⅝	23½	Rey Tob B (2)	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
9	6⅞	Richfield Oil ¾g	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅞	7⅞	Ritter Co (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 20
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant C .28g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19½	16	Ruberoid (1⅛g)	2	19	19	19	+ ½
10⅛	8⅝	Rustless (.80)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
⅜	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 30
		S					
44	37¾	Safeway St (3a)	2	37¾	37¾	37½	— ⅜
34⅛	28⅛	St Joseph Ld ½e	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
⅞	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
19½	15⅛	Savage A(½e)	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	Schenley (1g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
89½	80½	Schenley pf(5½)	2	79	79	79	— ⅞
36½	31	Scott Pap (1.80)	1	31	31	31	M'r 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	2	¼	¼	¼	
1	[illegible]	Seaboard A L pf	2	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
13¼	11⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 30
3⅝	3¼	Seagrave Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 30
57	44¼	Sears Roeb'k 3a	8	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10	8¼	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 31
7	5¼	Sharp & D (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 31
61¼	55½	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	M'r 31
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 31
14⅝	10¼	Shell Un Oil (1g)	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	M'r 31
4⅜	2⅛	Silver King	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	7	12½	12	12	
1¼	1	Simms Petrol	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 24
26	24	Simonds S (.40e)	1	24	24	24	M'r 25
28⅛	22¼	Skelley Oil(1½g)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1¼
20⅜	18⅛	Smith (AO)(½g)	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 19
13⅝	10⅜	Smith & Cor ½e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 25
17	14⅛	Snider Pack (1a)	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 27
8⅛	6⅛	Socony-Vac ¼e	45	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Sou A G&P .10e	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 30
26¼	20	So P Rico (¾e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
15⅜	14½	So Greyn L(1½)	2	15½	15½	15½	M'r 27
20⅝	17	So Cal Ed (1½a)	7	17	17	17	
12⅛	10	Sou Nat Gas (1)	1	10	10	10	M'r 26
13⅝	11⅛	Southern Pacific	47	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	15⅜	Southern Ry	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	29¼	Southern Ry pf	13	29½	29⅛	29¼	
50½	34⅝	Sou Ry M&O 2e	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 25
1⅞	1⅝	Sparks Withing	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 31
3½	2⅝	Spear & Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅝	18⅛	Spencer Kell (2)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	25⅛	Sperry Corp (2g)	1	28	28	28	
37	32	Spicer Mfg (2e)	3	36¼	36⅛	36½	M'r 31
4⅛	3¼	Spiegel Inc (.60)	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
38⅝	32⅝	Square D (½e)	6	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
49½	41	Squibb&Sons ⅝e	1	41	41	41	M'r 17
113	113	Squibb pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Jan 8
5	3	Stand Brands	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
110	96½	Stand B pf (4½)	2	100½	100½	100½	M'r 26
[illegible]	¼	Stand Gas & El	11	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5¼	Std Gas $6 pr pf	2	6¼	6	6¼	M'r 28
13¼	6⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	7	7	7	7	M'r 31
22⅞	18	Stand O Cal 1.40	25	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	21	Stand O Ind (1a)	34	22	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
42¼	32⅝	Stand O NJ (1a)	33	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
33⅛	26	Stand O Oh 1¼a	3	27	27	27	M'r 30
34⅝	29⅝	Starrett (½e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
56⅛	42⅞	Sterling P (3.80)	7	48¼	48	48¼	
6	5⅛	Stewart W (½g)	5	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Stone & W (.60g)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Studebaker Cp	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
55⅝	49⅛	Sun Oil (1)	3	50	50	50	
5⅞	4⅛	Sunshine M (1)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅛	12⅝	Superheater (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 31
1⅝	1¼	Superior O(.05g)	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	11	Superior Steel	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¾
19⅜	17⅛	Sutherland (1.20)	3	19¼	19	19	M'r 31
3⅝	3⅛	Sweets Co of Am	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 6
25	21⅞	Swift & Co 1.20a	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	19¼	Swift Int'l (2a)	1	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Syming-Gld .35e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		T					
4¾	4½	Talcott Inc .10e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 17
2¼	1⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	3	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ¼
9⅝	8	Tenn Corp (¼e)	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 31
11¾	7⅞	Texas & Pac Ry	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'r 27
39¼	30¼	Texas Co (2)	24	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Texas G Pr .10e	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅞	29¾	Texas GulfS(2a)	6	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅞
6⅝	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	1	5½	5½	5½	
6	4⅜	Tex Pac L T .10g	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9¼	6⅝	Thatcher Mfg	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 27
41½	38¾	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'r 27
3	2¾	The Fair	2	3	3	3	M'r 10
4⅜	3⅝	Thermoid (.60g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 31
3¾	2	Third Ave Ry	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¼	5⅞	Thomp JR (.15e)	1	6	6	6	M'r 27
27½	20⅝	Thompson (½e)	3	21	21	21	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
10⅝	9	Tide Wat A(.60a)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
95½	86	Tide W pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	M'r 28
34½	29	Timken-Det (1e)	11	29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
43⅛	37¼	Timken R B ½e	3	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	4	Transamer (½)	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10⅛	8	Trans & West A	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 31
12¾	8¾	Transue & W ½e	5	11½	11¼	11½	M'r 31
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 31
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'r 6
9⅞	7½	Twen C-F (¼e)	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22¾	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 18
3½	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	6	3	3	3	M'r 27
6¾	5½	Twin Coach(¾g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood(½e)	4	32¾	32½	32½	
9¼	8	Union B&P ¼e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 31
74¾	58½	Union Carb 1½e	12	60	59¾	60	+1½
13¾	11	Union O C (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	3	72	71¼	72	+ ½
81⅛	75¾	Union Pac pf (4)	1	76	76	76	M'r 31
11½	9	Union Prem(1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 27
30	24⅝	Union T C (2)	5	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
11⅞	8⅛	United Air Lines	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
36⅜	28⅛	United Airc (4g)	6	31⅛	31	31¼	— ⅜
104⅝	95	Unit Air pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
11⅜	9⅞	United Bisc (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 30
42⅞	37⅛	United Carb(3)	2	39½	39½	39½	— ½
20	17⅛	Unit-C Fast 1.20a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'r 4
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	9	[illegible]	¼	¼	— [illegible]
16⅞	13½	United Corp pf	9	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅜	United Drug	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	2	United Dy'wood	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 26
5	3⅞	United Elec Coal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 31
35	30	Unit E & Fdy ¾e	4	31	30	30	M'r 30
72½	52¼	United Fruit (4)	3	55¼	54¾	55¼	+ ¾
5½	4	Unit Gas I (.60)	15	4⅛	4	4	
106½	93½	United G pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	+1½
15⅛	13	Unit M&M (¾g)	1	14	14	14	
4⅛	3	Unit Paperbd ¼e	3	3½	3½	3½	M'r 30
3½	2¾	US & For Sec	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 30
11⅞	8⅞	US Freight (1e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 30
48¼	43	US Gypsum (2a)	3	45	45	45	M'r 31
6⅞	5¼	US Hoffman M	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
34⅛	28	US Indust A (1a)	1	30	30	30	M'r 28
3⅞	2½	US Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 18
10⅝	7	US Leather A	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 30
111	99	US Le pr pf 3½k	1	111	111	111	M'r 25
25⅛	23	US Pipe & F (2a)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	M'r 27
30	27⅛	US Play Card 2a	1	28	28	28	M'r 31
24⅛	21	US Plywood 1.20	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 30
1	[illegible]	US Real & Imp	2	¾	¾	¾	M'r 26
17⅞	13⅝	US Rubber	5	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	
72⅛	54	US Rub 1 pf	6	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—1⅛
51¼	39⅞	US Smelt (2e)	4	40⅛	40	40⅛	M'r 30
71	61½	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	61½	61½	61½	M'r 30
55¾	49⅛	US Steel (1e)	52	49⅞	49¼	49¾	+ ¼
119⅝	112⅛	US Steel pf (7)	4	112¾	112½	112¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	US Tob (.32e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 31
1	¾	United Stockyd	2	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	M'r 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	United Stores A	1	½	½	½	
44	42	Unit Strs pf (7g)	2	42	42	42	M'r 11
14⅝	13⅝	Univ-Cyclops ¼e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 28
		V					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
11½	9⅞	Van Norm (¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 31
24⅝	19	Van Raalte (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 17
20⅞	17	Vanadium (1½g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	32⅛	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 31
25⅛	21	Vic Ch Wks .30e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'r 31
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 26
29½	22½	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	25½	Virginia Ry 2½a	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 31
29⅛	27¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 31
10¼	8⅛	Vultee Airc (½e)	20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
25	25	Vultee pf (1¼)	1	25	25	25	
		W					
30⅝	26½	Wabash pf	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 31
18½	16½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 27
102	99	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	100	100	100	M'r 27
34	31¼	Walker (H) (h4)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	M'r 31
15⅛	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 26
4⅜	3¾	Walworth Co ¼g	8	4	4	4	
3⅝	2¾	Ward Baking A	2	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 25
1⅛	½	Ward Baking B	1	½	½	½	
19⅛	16	Ward Baking pf	1	18	18	18	—1
5⅞	4⅜	Warner Bros Pic	26	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1¼	½	Warren Bros	2	¾	¾	¾	
39½	31	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
19	15½	Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	15½	15½	15½	M'r 28
13½	11½	Waukesha M(1a)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 31
13⅛	11½	Wayne Pump(1e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 30
2⅜	1⅞	Webster Eisen	1	2	2	2	M'r 25
20⅛	17½	Wesson O&S ½e	3	17½	17½	17½	— ½
70	63¾	Wesson pf (4)	2	63¾	63¾	63¾	M'r 30
18	15¾	W Va P&P (¼e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 27
104½	102½	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	102½	102½	102½	M'r 9
16⅛	14	West Auto (2)	3	14½	14½	14½	M'r 31
3½	2½	West Maryland	1	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	5⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 30
[illegible]	⅛	West Pacific pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
26⅜	23⅛	West Union ½e	36	27¼	25⅞	27¼	+1¼
19⅛	16⅞	West Air Br ¼e	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
81⅛	68	West E&M (1e)	5	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅝
29⅛	26⅞	Weston El I (½e)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 30
31⅛	22	Westv Chl (1.40)	1	25	25	25	
27⅛	24⅛	Wheeling Stl ½e	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
14	13⅛	White Dent(.30e)	4	13½	13½	13½	M'r 7
15⅝	13⅛	White Mot (¼e)	5	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	White Rock .10g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 30
3½	2⅛	White Sew Mach	3	2⅛	2	2	M'r 31
53	49	White Sew pf ½g	2	50	49	49	M'r 6
22¼	17¼	White pr pf (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 27
2⅛	1⅝	Wilcox Oil	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 26
1⅞	1⅛	Willys-Overland	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Willys-Over pf	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅞	4⅛	Wilson & Co	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
73¾	63⅛	Wilson $6 pf 1½k	1	62½	62½	62½	—1
24	19¾	Woodward Ir ¼e	2	20	20	20	—1
38	23⅛	Woolworth .40e	7	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ¼
21⅝	18	Worth P & M	3	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
57⅛	51	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	51	51	51	M'r 27
54	50	WPM pr pf 4½	1	50	50	50	M'r 26
62	44⅛	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	45	44⅛	45	M'r 30
		Y—Z					
19⅝	15¾	Yale & T (.60)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'r 30
13⅛	11⅝	Yel Tr & C (1)	2	12	11⅞	12	
7⅛	5⅝	Young S&W (1g)	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 31
37⅛	32⅛	Young S & T (3)	8	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅜
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	M'r 30
12¼	10	Youngst St (¼e)	4	10	10	10	
11⅞	8¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
2⅛	1⅞	Zonite Prod .15g	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 26

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ickes Oil Plan Seen Helpful But Inadequate

NEW YORK (AP)—Oil men said Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes' new tank car pipe-line plan to increase movement of oil to the Eastern Seaboard would put a sizeable dent in this area's threatened shortage but that rationing of gasoline and continued restrictions on fuel oils still were indicated.

Reversal of the flow of oil pipe lines, now moving petroleum products from eastern refineries westward, would be in line with industry suggestions and studies made last summer.

Cost Heavy

Cost was the reason the industry hesitated to consider marshaling an army of railroad tank cars from the middle west or wherever they might be spared. They compared the Texas-to-New Jersey railroad rate of $2.37 a barrel against 12 cents by tank ship.

Also suggested was a combination of all methods—pipe lines where they exist, tankers and tank barges on the Great Lakes and inland waterways, and the use of tank cars or trucks to link them.

Oil men recalled the huge "defense pipe line" considered last fall—a project that might have cost more than $200,000,000. War needs for steel caused it to be dropped.

Without knowing full details of Mr. Ickes' new plan, oil industry spokesmen commented:

"This calls for ingenuity, originality and a certain amount of inventiveness.

"If there's any business-as-usual left, this'll uncover it."

One oil man told how a refinery caught short last fall used pipe lines, tank truck and tank cars to supply itself as illustrative on a small scale of what the industry might do nationally.

While company spokesmen were cautious about commenting on what pooling af facilities would be necessary under the Ickes plan, observers said that as long as it was under Government orders there should be little reason to fear antitrust action.

Reversal of Lines

The reversal of pipe lines already is under way in one instance, the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office said, and is being studied for two other important lines. All are chiefly in Pennsylvania.

The Keystone Pipe Line, which touches the lake ports of Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., and connects Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is in process of reversal. The change would enable it to pump oil from the lake ports to the East.

The Petroleum Office said also it was studying the possibilities of reversing the Tuscarora Line, which Standard Oil Co. has used to carry gasoline from Bayway, N. J., to Midland in far western Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna Line, controlled by Sun Oil Co. and carrying gasoline in two branches from the Philadelphia - New York area to Cleveland to Syracuse, also was mentioned.

The three lines, totaling 2,213 miles, are listed as capable of moving around 60,000 barrels or more of oil daily.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s 56-46	110.4	110.4	110.4
5 2⅞s 60-55	110.9	110.9	110.9
3 2½s 72-67	101.6	101.6	101.6
New York City Bond			
12 3s 80	103⅝	103¼	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	103	103	103
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80	80	80
9 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	64	64	64
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	66	66	66
21 AmIGChem5½s 49	103¾	103½	103½
45 Am Int 5½s 49	98½	98	98
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
18 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
6 Am WW&E 6s 75	91	90½	91
1 Anaconda C4½s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 AT&SF 4s 55	109	108⅝	108⅝
1 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	104	104	104
9 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
30 Atl & Birm 4s 33	26	26	26
14 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
3 A C Line clt 4s 52	70¼	70	70
13 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63¾	63¾
9 A C Line 5s 45	98½	98	98½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
10 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64⅝	64½	64⅝
24 B&O 95 st A	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
23 B&O 2000 st D	36⅝	36¼	36¼
34 B&O 96 st F	36⅝	36¼	36¼
83 B&O cv 60 st	40¾	40¼	40½
16 B&O 4s 48	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
15 B&O S W 50 st	47⅝	47¼	47½
5 B&OTC 4s 59	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	98	98	98
3 Bell TPa 5s 48B	107½	107½	107½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60C	129¼	129¼	129¼
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104	104	104
9 Bost&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39½	39¾
5 Buf R&P 57st	39⅝	39¼	39¼
11 Bur CR&No 5s 34	8	8	8
7 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	7	7	7
1 Bush Term 5s 55	62	62	62
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Can Pac 4s perp	69¼	69¼	69¼
12 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98⅛	98¼
46 Cen of Ga 5s 45	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	57	57	57
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5 C&O 4½s 92	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	102½	102½	102½
80 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅞	20¼	20¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	71⅝	70½	71⅝
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94	94	94
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89½	89¼	89½
16 Chi & E Ill inc 97 xin	27½	27½	27½
3 Chi & Erie 5s 82	122	122	122
6 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39	38½	38½
1 Chi&tWest 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
15 Chi I&L 6s 66	10	10	10
188 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17⅝	17¼	17¼
51 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	50	50	50
14 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	49½	49½	49½
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	49½	49½	49½
7 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34	34	34
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	33½	33¼	33¼
26 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2	2
34 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	34	34	34
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
17 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	21	21¼
5 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33	33	33
30 CRI & P 4½s 52A	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
25 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅝	2½	2½
67 CRI & P 4s 88	26⅝	26¾	26¾
29 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15⅛	14¾	14⅞
12 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106½	106⅜	106½
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¾	50½	50½
4 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	52¼	51½	51½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	80½	80⅜	80½
1 ClevUnTer 5s 73	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65⅜	65	65⅜
19 Col & So 4½s 80	23⅝	23¼	23¼
5 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94	93½	93½
18 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90½	89½	89½
23 Columbia G 5s 1961	86	85½	85½
4 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107½	107½	107½
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Con Ed 3½s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	32½	32½	32½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	29	29	29
11 Curtis Pub 3s 55	93½	93¼	93¼
16 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅝	58⅛	58¼
113 D&RG 4s 36	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
19 D&RG West 5s 55	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
15 D&RG West 5s 78	18⅛	17¾	17¾
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
10 Ded Ed 3s 70	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 Erie 4⅜s 57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
50 Erie 4½s 2015	50	49½	50
15 Erie 4s 95	93⅝	93	93
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107½	107½	107½
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	95	95	95
45 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
17 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	67	67	67
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
12 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100	99¾	100
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅝	96½	96⅝
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	77¾	78
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91½	91¼	91½
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51½	51½	51½
18 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42½	42	42
2 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119¼	119¼	119¼
6 Hud&Man rf 5s 57	47⅝	47¼	47¼
20 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	12⅛	12¼
14 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45½	45½	45½
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	52⅝	53
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	49½	49½	49½
42 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¼	48¼
15 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47⅝	47¼	47¼
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	52½	52½
33 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51⅝	51½	51⅝
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47	46⅞	46⅞
4 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	77	77	77
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¾	104½	104¾
16 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2	1¾	1¾
31 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17¼	17	17¼
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17	17	17
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25¼	25	25
57 Int T&T 4½s 52	52	50¾	50¾
34 Int T&T 5s 55	55	53¾	53¾
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	87	87⅛	87⅛
4 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	51¼	51	51¼
2 K C South 5s 50	71¼	71¼	71¼
4 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109⅜	109½
7 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Kreseg Found 3s 50	101	101	101
19 Lac Gas 6s 42A	96	96	96
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	96	96	96
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	77¾	78
42 Lac Gas 5s 42	98½	98	98½
15 Lautaro Nit inc 75	36½	36½	36½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	77½	77½	77½
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50	50	50
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	42⅞	42½	42½
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38	37¾	37⅞
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83½	83	83
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97	96½	97
6 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104	104	104
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	84½	84½	84½
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	50	50
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	98	98	98
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 43	106	106	106
6 Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39	35	35	35
3 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
1 M & StL 4s 49	3	3	3
52 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13	13
49 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39½	39¼	39½
69 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18⅞	18½	18⅞
40 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	34⅞	34⅛	34¾
35 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43¾	43¼	43½
19 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
41 Mo Pac 5¼s 49	1⅝	1½	1½
3 Mo Pac 5s 65A	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
70 Mo Pac 5s 77F	31	30⅜	30⅝
4 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
21 Mo Pac 5s 78G	30¾	30½	30½
3 Mo Pac 5s 80H	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
50 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	30⅜	30⅝
47 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3½	3½
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Mor&Essex 5s 55	45⅝	45	45¼
12 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	40	39⅞	40
22 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40½	40⅞
7 Nat2Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	68½	68½	68½
1 N Eng T&T 5s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	79	79	79
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	50	49½	50
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	46½	46½	46½
11 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	47	47	47
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56ct	42½	42½	42½
21 NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	76½	75	76
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54⅞	54¼	54¼
57 NYC 4½s 2013A	50¼	50	50
9 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅝	53	53½
12 NYC 3¾s 46	95¾	95½	95¾
3 NYC cv 3½s 52	56¾	56⅜	56¾
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54½	54⅜	54½
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	82¼	82¼	82¼
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞
10 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61½	61¼	61¼
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¼	39¼	39¼
40 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
11 NYNH&H 4s 55	33½	33⅛	33½
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
4 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31	31	31
14 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31¼	31	31¼
23 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6⅝	6¾
8 Niagara Falls P 3½s 66	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	22	21⅞	22
2 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73¾	73½	73½
1 Nor Am 4s 59	102	102	102
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅝	69⅛	69¼
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	59	59	59
19 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
23 Nor Pac 4s 97	76¼	76¼	76¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	72⅜	72¼	72⅜
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
13 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109⅝	109¼	109¼
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104	104	104
7 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	92½	92	92½
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107	107	107
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	87	87	87
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	87	87	87
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	108	108	108
3 Parmelee T 6s '44	46½	46½	46½
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	102½	102½	102½
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110½	110½	110½
12 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120⅜	120¼	120¼
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	91	90⅞	90⅞
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
6 Pen RR 3⅞s '70	93	92¾	92¾
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86½	86⅛	86½
2 Peoria & East 4s '60	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	73¼	73¼	73¼
14 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63⅞	63¾	63⅞
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s '81D	109	109	109
2 Phila Co 4¼s '61	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
16 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	8½	8½	8½
17 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28	27⅞	28
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	99½	99½	99½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s B '50	98½	98⅛	98½
12 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80¾	80⅝	80¾
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 PUrity Bak 5s 48	105	105	105
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¾	79⅝	79¾
6 Readg 4½s 97 B	80	79½	79½
13 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	76	76	76
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	49	48½	48½
12 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21⅞	21½	21½
3 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
22 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	74	73⅞	74
7 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	43	43	43
3 St L S F 5s 50 B	17	17	17
84 St L S F 4½s 78	16⅝	16¼	16¼
4 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
15 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 St L SW 5s 52	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 St L SW rfg 5s 90	27	27	27
7 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	71	70¾	71
10 StP&KC Sh L 4½s 41	11	11	11
33 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10½	10¼	10¼
6 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
30 Sea A L 4s 50 st	16⅛	16	16
5 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	16¾	16½	16¾
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8⅝	8½	8⅝
6 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
50 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	8	7¾	8
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105½	105½	105½
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55⅞	55½	55¾
37 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¼	54¼	54¼
38 So Pac 4½s 69	55⅝	55	55⅛
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¾	69½	69¾
13 So Pac clt 4s 49	62¾	62½	62½
10 So Pac 3¾s 46	85¼	85¼	85¼
19 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57	56⅞	56⅞
4 South Ry 6½s 56	92¾	92¼	92⅝
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	88	87¾	88
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅞	90¾	90¾
12 South Ry gen 4s '56	67¼	67⅛	67⅛
5 So Ry gen 4s St L '51	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12 Studebaker cv 6s '45	109½	109⅜	109⅜
3 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	90	90	90
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	105¾	105¼	105¾
9 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅝	105½	105½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	69	68¼	69
10 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	104	104	104
16 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14½	14⅜	14½
1 T St L & W 4s '50	85	85	85
26 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	108	108	108
3 Un Pac 3½s '80	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	91¼	91	91¼
2 U S Steel 2.35s '52	101½	101½	101½
15 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98	97	97
9 Utah P&L 5s '44	97½	97	97
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	86¾	86¾	86¾
8 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	38⅛	38	38
2 Walwrth 4s 55	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
52 Wabash 4s 71 wi	79¼	78¾	79¼
14 Warren Bros 6s 41	95¼	95	95
5 West Pen P 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100	100	100
5 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90¼	90½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
16 Western Un 5s 51	86⅛	86⅛	86½
16 Western Un 5s 60	82⅝	82½	82½
43 Wis Cen 4s 49	46⅛	46	46
23 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	20	19¾	19¾
1 WisCen4s S&D 36 ct	18½	18½	18½
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	65½	65½	65½
3 Argentine 4½s 48	89	89	89
7 Argentine 4½s 71	72	72	72
5 Australia 5s 55	54	53⅝	54
3 Australia 5s 57	54	54	54
22 Australia 4½s 56	49½	48½	49
1 Belgium 6s 55	92½	92½	92½
16 Brazil 8s 41	31⅛	31	31⅛
72 Brazil 6½s 26-57	27⅞	26¾	27⅜
48 Brazil 6½s 27-57	28	27½	27⅞
8 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	28	27½	28
1 Buen A 4⅜s 77	56	56	56
6 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101	101
10 Canada 4s 60	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
5 Canada 2½s 45	99	99	99
5 ChileMtgBk6s 61asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14½	14½	14½
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	45	45	45
30 Colomb 3s 70	35½	34¾	35½
1 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	100	100	100
3 Denmark 6s 42	30	30	30
1 Denmark 4½s 62	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	12	12	12
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	14½	14½	14½
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	66	66	66
5 Peru 7s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Poland 8s 50	9	8⅞	9
13 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12⅛	12	12
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	14	14	14
6 Rio-Gr do Sul 7s 66	14¼	14	14¼
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Sao Paul City 8s 52	15½	15½	15½
4 Sydney 5½s 55	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 Urug aj 3¾s4s4⅛s	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
5 Warsaw C 4½s 58asd	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 4,421,000, previous day 10,191,000, week ago 13,041,800, year ago 11,722,200, two years ago 10,332,400, Jan. 1 to date 646,905,900, year ago 597,196,875, two years ago 425,675,500.

wd—with declaration. XIN—Ex-Interest. CT—Certificates. †—Selling flat on account of default of principal or interest or both. ‡—Selling flat for reasons other than default. §—Matured bonds. Negotiability impaired pending investigation.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	9¾
American Barge Line Co	9⅞	11¼
American Hardware Co	19⅝	21⅜
American Manufacturing	20¼	23¼
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65	70
Appleton Company	28¼	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2	2⅝
*Arlington Mills	40	43
Arnold Print Works	9	10½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12	13⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	59¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	15½	17
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1.35	1.85
Brown Co pf	24¼	27
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26¾	29½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅛	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21¾	23⅞
Dobestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	55⅞	59¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17¾
Eastern Corporation	5⅛	6⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅝	19⅛
Exolon Co	7⅛	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅛	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¼
Fruit of the Loom	8¼	10
General Fire Extinguisher	12⅞	14¾
General Machinery	28¾	31¼
Giddings & Lewis March Tool	11½	12¾
Goodall Worsted Company	13¾	16¾
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63¼	67½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	30¼	32¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	56⅜	..
Greenfld T&D $1.50 cv pf	14½	17¼
Harrington & Richardson	3⅞	4⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	9⅛	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5	6¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9¾	11¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22½	24¾
Hooker Electro Chem	19¾	22
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	41¼	43¾
International Machine Tool	10¾	11⅞
Keith George E Co	9⅞	..
Kendall Company	7⅛	9¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	22¼	24½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	78½	81½
Marathon Paper Mills	32½	35½
Marlin Rockwell Corp	44¾	48
Merck & Co	27¼	30
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106¾	111¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	18⅞	21⅞
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70⅞	75⅞
†Metal & Thermit Corp	23	26
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅞	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	15⅞	17¼
Nashua Gumed & C Paper	55	60
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14⅝	16⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	45¼	49
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14⅛	16¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	5⅞	7⅛
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	53
Newmarket Manufac Co	37¾	41
Nicholson File Company	31¾	34½
Nonquitt Mills	23¾	27
Ohio Finance	11⅞	13¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29⅞	32¾
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	85	90
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	17	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60	..
Quissett Mill	43⅛	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅛	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	..
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	26¼
Tampax Inc	3¼	4
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	39¾	43
United Elastic Corp	7½	8¾
U S Envelope Company	42¾	45½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	100½	105⅛
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	34¼	37⅛
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17⅝	19¾
Warner & Swasey Co	19⅛	21½
West Point Manufacturing	35⅞	38⅞
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅛	12¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103½	105½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	100¼	102½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99½	101½
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	105⅛
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108½	110½
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	103½	105½
P S of N H ser D	3¼	1960	105½	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1958	105	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	..	107¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	93½	98½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	79⅛	84½
Cent Illinois Public S $6 pf	52¾	56½
Central P&L 7 pf	88½	93½
Florida Power & Light 7 pf	74½	79½
General Water G&E $3 pf	26½	29½
Jamaica Water Supply	20¾	23¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	101½	106½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	70½	75½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	87½	92¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	92½	97½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	95½	100½
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅞	9⅞
No States Power Del 5 pf	99½	104½
No States Power Del 6 pf	46¾	50½
No States Power Del 7 pf	52¾	56½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	101½	106½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	90½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	90½	95½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	72½	77½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	77½	82½
Public Service Ind.	8⅞	9½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	82	87
Public Service Okla 5 pf	94½	99½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	..	73
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	77½	82½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8⅞	9⅞
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅛	18¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	106½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17	19
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	78½	83½
Washington Ry & Elec units	13½	15½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	37⅝	41⅛
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	79½	84½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	89½	94½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	..
Conn Light & Power	24¼	27
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	109	114
Eastern Utilities Asso	14⅞	16⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅛	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	14⅝	16⅝
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	30¼	33¼
Green Mountain Power pf	39¾	44¾
Hartford Electric Light	41¼	44¼
Haverhill Electric	26¼	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	7⅛	9½
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30¼	33¼
Lowell Electric Light	36¼	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	60¾	64¾
Mass Power & Light pf	10⅝	12⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20⅞	23⅛
Narragansett Elec pf	47¾	51
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	9⅛	11
N E Power Assn 6 pf	21⅝	23⅝
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47¾	51¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	44¾	48¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	6⅞	8¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8⅞
Newport Electric	17⅝	20¾
Providence Gas	5⅛	6⅞
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R I Pub Serv pf	25⅜	27½
Rockland Lt & Power	4⅞	5⅞
Springfield Gas Light	12½	14
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102½	..
Western Mass Companies	15⅞	17⅞

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12½	13¾
Bank of New York (14)	344	354
Bankers Trust (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Brooklyn Trust (4)	50½	54½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	60⅝	63⅝
Chase National (1.40)	21⅞	23⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	31⅞	33⅞
Commercial (8)	133	141
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10	11⅛
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	26⅞	27⅞
Empire Trust (3)	40⅛	43⅛
First National (80)	990	1020
Guaranty Trust (12)	196	201
Irving Trust (.60)	8⅜	9⅜
Manufacturers Trust (2)	26⅝	27⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50½	52½
National City (1)	20⅞	22⅛
New York Trust (3½)	61¼	63¾
Public (1½)	24⅛	25¾
Title Guarantee Trust	2⅝	3⅝

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	29½	31⅛
Merchants National (12	295	325
†New England Trust	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	43	50
National Shawmut (1)	16⅞	17¾

	Bid	Asked
Pilgrim Trust (8)	190	210
Second National (4)	112	122
‡State Street Trust (8)	245	265
United States Trust (.80)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅝	12¼
Webster & Atlas (2)	46	51

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28⅞	31⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	59¼	63⅛
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21¾	24

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	109½	113½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45⅝	47⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23½	25
American Equitable (1)	15½	16⅝
American Insurance Newk (½a)	12⅜	13½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	38⅝	40⅝
American Reserve	10½	11½
American Surety (2½)	43⅝	45⅝
Automobile (1a)	32½	34½
Baltimore American (.20a)	5⅞	6⅞
Boston (16a)	517	537
Camden Fire (1)	17½	19
Carolina (1.30a)	23⅞	25⅞
City of New York (1.30)	19.	20¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	22⅛	24⅛
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	24⅞
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	39¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	105	110
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅛	10½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24¼	25⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	35⅛	37⅛
Georgia Home (1a)	21¾	24¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	36⅜	38⅜
Globe & Republic (½)	8	9
Globe & Rutgers	8	9½
Great American Insurance (1a)	23⅝	24⅝
Hanover (1.20)	21¾	23¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	76⅞	79⅞
Home Fire Sec	⅜	⅞
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25⅛	26⅝
Homestead (1)	16⅛	17⅝
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	8⅛
Lincoln Fire	2⅜	3⅜
Maryland Casualty	1⅜	2¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	50	53
National Fire (2)	50¼	52¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6	7
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	17⅛	18⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40¼	42¼
New York Fire (.80)	12⅝	13⅝
North River (1)	20	21½
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅞
Phoenix (2a)	72	75
Providence Washington (1)	27⅝	29⅝
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	22⅝	24⅛
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	20½	22
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	224	232
Springfield (4½a)	103½	107½
Standard Accident	45	48⅝
Sun Life (15)	180	210
Travelers (1)	344	354
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	24⅛	25⅝
U S Fire (2)	40½	42½
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	31⅞

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.77	1.94
Amerex Holding	13.125	14.625
American Business Shares	2.32	2.54
Axe Houghton Fund	9.27	9.97
Boston Fund	11.07	11.90
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Broad Street Investing	16.63	17.98
Bullock Fund	10.31	11.30
Christiana Securities Co	1760.00	1900.00
Commodity Corp	10.19	11.14
Consolidated Investment Tr	25.25	28.00
Dividend Shares	.88	.97
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.82	15.74
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.57	9.19
Equitable Invest Corp	19.97	21.47
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.75	15.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.53	13.49
Fund Investors Inc	13.31	14.59
General Capital	22.73	24.44
General Investors Trust	3.38	3.86
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.00	12.90
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.59	.66
Inst. Sec: Insurance Group	.94	1.04
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 .... 28.97	S-1	19.62
B-2 .... 23.49	S-2	10.44
B-3 .... 16.26	S-3	7.28
B-4 .... 8.16	S-4	2.82
K-1 .... 12.83	K-2	12.35
*‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fed	67.10	61.10
*‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fed	27.40	27.40
Maryland Fund	3.08	3.70
Mass Invest Tr	14.23	15.30
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.72	7.23
Mutual Invest	7.04	7.70
Nation Wide Voting	.84	.94
New England Fund	9.42	10.16
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12⅛	13⅝
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.29	11.01
Quarterly Income Shares	4.20	5.05
Railway & Light Sec	4.875	6.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	96.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.49	2.80
Scudder Stevens & Clark	70.35	71.67
Spencer Trask Fund	10.48	11.14
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	53.21	56.61
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.34	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.58	.65
Wellington Fund	11.78	13.01
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	1.86	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.14	....
Diversified Tr C	2.55	....
Diversified Tr D	3.65	4.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.50	2.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.20	3.93
Nation Wide Sec	2.43	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.45	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.76	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.72	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.36	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.80	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.00	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.00	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.30	.45
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	90½	95½
Liberty Aircraft	9⅛	10⅛
Piper Aircraft	4	5⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅞	8⅞
Taylorcraft	1	1⅞
Taylorcraft pf	3¾	5

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Brit Celanese Ltd 7½ pf	3¾%	..	....	....
Union Buff Mills 1st pf	$2.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Western Ins Secur pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Resumed				
Ala Mills	15c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Reduced				
Hook Drugs	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Irregular				
Columbia Mills	50c	..	Apr. 3	Apr. 2
Det Mich Stove	10c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Island Mountain Mines Co	8c	..	May 25	May 1
So Advance B&P	25c	..	Apr. 7	Mar. 26
Liquidating				
Simms Pet	25c	..	Apr. 24	Apr. 10
Interim				
Br Celanese Ltd 7 pf	3½			
Special				
Vertient-Cum Sug	25c	..	Apr. 16	Apr. 6
Regular				
Arlington Mills	$1.50	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Atch T&S Ry	$1.00	..	June 1	Apr. 30
Cons Royalties 6 pf	15c	Q	Apr. 13	Mar. 31
Cuneo Press	37½c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q	June 15	....
De Vilbiss Co	50c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Do 7 pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
District Bond Co pf				
Dist Bond Co pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Fall River Elec Lt	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Federated Pub	25c	..	Apr. 4	Mar. 31
1st Mut Tr Fd Shrs	6c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Gladding McBean & Co	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Harris (A) & Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Holly Sugar	35c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Mar. 31
Horn & Hdt (NY)	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
Interstate Tel pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Jewel T Co pf	$1.06¼	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Kalamazoo A & Gd R RR Co	$2.95	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lazarus (F&R) Co	35c	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Lowell Elec Lt Cp	90c	Q	Apr. 13	Apr. 4
Middlesex Prod Cp	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Nat Food Prod B	20c	..	May 1	Apr. 13
Nation-wide Sec Co tr ctfs A	9½c	..	Apr. 1	....
Pocahontas Fuel Co	$1	..	Apr. 6	Mar. 25
Quarterly In Shrs	8c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Sun Glow Ind	12½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Union Tr (Spgfld)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
United Print & Publ pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Zellers Ltd	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
do pf	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30 Ala Pow 7 pf(7)	94	94	94
20 Ala Pow $6 pf(6)	85	84½	85
300 Alum Co Am(1e)	86½	86¼	86½
300 Am Box Board(¼g)	4½	4¼	4½
200 Am Cit P&LB	5-32	5-32	5-32
300 Am Cyan B(.60)	31¼	31	31¼
3800 Am Gas&El(1.60a)	15⅝	15	15
75 Am Gas&El pf(4¾)	86⅝	86½	86¾
100 Am Light&T(1.20)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100 Am Mfg(½e)	20½	20½	20½
3100 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Am Republics (.35g)	5	5	5
200 Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
100 Ang-Wupp (.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Appal El Pow pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
100 Ark Nat Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Art Met Wks(.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100 Ashland Oil&R(.40)	4	4	4
200 Asso G&El A	1-32	1-32	1-32
300 Automat Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 Auto V Mach (⅛g)	3½	3½	3½
30 Axton-Fish A	31¼	31¼	31¼
100 Baldwin Loco war	3½	3½	3½
200 Beech Airc	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300 Berk & Gay Furn	1/16	1/16	1/16
100 Bliss (EW)	13½	13½	13½
2500 Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	6⅛	6	6
400 Breeze Corp (1g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400 Brewst Aero (.30g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100 Bridgpt Mach	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
60 Bridg Mach pf	60	60	60
100 Brown Rubber	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	11	10⅞	11
3100 Bunk Hill & S (1)	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
100 Callite Tung (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300 Can Col Airw	2⅛	2¼	2¼
100 Can Marconi (.04e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
125 Cap City Prod (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
600 Carrier Corp	5⅛	5½	5½
100 Carter (JW)(.60)	6	6	6
200 Casco Prod (1g)	5½	5½	5½
20 Cen NY Pow pf (5)	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
500 Cessna Airc (1.95g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50 Cherry-Burrell (1)	9	9	9
75 Childs pf	12	11⅝	11⅝
2000 Cities Service	2½	2⅜	2½
100 Cit Svc pf (3g)	36	35½	35½
10 Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	56⅛	56½	56½
100 Colo Fuel & I war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 Colts P F Ams (1⅛e)	68	68	68
310 Colum G&E pf (5)	24¼	23	24¼
500 Colum O & G	1/16	1/16	1/16
500 Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
500 Conn Tel & El	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
80 C G&E Bal pf B(4½)	106½	106½	106½
100 Cons Stl Corp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 Cont Roll&Stl(½e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100 Cook Pt&V(.80)	8	8	8
300 Cooper-Bess(¼e)	8	8	8
100 Copper Range(½g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10 Cor&Rey pf(4k)	75	75	75
300 Creole Pet(½a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100 Crocker-W El M(.15e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
900 Cuban-AtlSug(1½g)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
50 Dayton Rub A(2)	20½	20	20½
100 East Gas & F	1	1	1
100 East G&F 6pf(1½k)	29	28¾	29
25 East G&Fprpf(4½)	48½	48½	48½
2000 El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 El Bond&Sh pf(6)	44	44	44
300 El Bo&Sh $5 pf(5)	40½	40½	40½
100 Electrographic	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Emp Dis El pf(7½g)	65¼	65¼	65¼
100 Equity Corp	1/16	1/16	1/16
75 Equity Corp$3pf(1½g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
300 Esquire Inc(.60g)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100 Eureka Pipe L	22	22	22
100 Fairchild Av(1¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
900 Fairchild En&Air	2	1⅞	2
100 Fedders Mfg (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Gen Alloys	1/16	1/16	1/16
7 Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	12⅛	12	12
5 Godchaux Sug B	7	7	7
5 Gorh Inc A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75 Gt Atl&P nv	74⅝	74½	74⅝
200 Gulf Oil(1a)	28	27⅝	27⅝
1100 Hartford Ray vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
600 Hecla Min(¼e)	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
100 Hoe(R)&Co A	15¼	15¼	15¼
100 Humble Oil(⅜e)	49¼	49¼	49¼
200 Hum-Ross F(.10e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 Ill Iowa Pwpw(.60k)	17¾	17¾	17¾
150 Ins Co N Am (2½a)	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
200 Int Cig Mch (1.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 Int Hyd-El pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800 Int Pap war	3-32	3-32	3-32
200 Int Petrol (h1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200 Int Util B	1-32	1-32	1-32
100 Intera Hos M	15	15	15
50 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	12	12	12
1700 Jacobs (F L)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100 Kingston Prod (.20g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Kreuger Brew	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600 Lake Shore M (h.80)	5½	5½	5½
600 Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500 Line Material (½g)	5	5	5
100 Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2400 Louis L & E (.10e)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100 Memph N Gas (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1600 Merrit-C & S	6⅜	6¼	6¼
75 Mer-C & S pf A 2½k	113	113	113
300 Mesabi Iron	1/16	1/16	1/16
100 Mich Bumper	1/16	1/16	1/16
100 Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100 Midwest Oil (.90)	6	6	6
200 Mock J Voeh (¼e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Molybdenum (⅛e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 Monarch M T (4)	29½	29½	29½
100 Monogram Pict	⅝	⅝	⅝
10 Montg Ward A (7)	158	158	158
100 Mount Prod (.60)	4½	4½	4½
100 Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
50 Nat Brew (h2)	18⅜	-8⅜	18⅜
200 Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100 Nat P&L pf	71½	70½	70½
200 Nat Sug Ref	7¾	7½	7½
100 Nat Trans (1.10g)	10	10	10
100 Nat Tun & Mines	3	3	3
200 NEPA 6 pf	22	22	22
10 New Eng T&T	88½	88½	88½
50 NY P&L $6 pf	80	80	80
30 NY sta E&G pf (5.10)	96	96	96
500 Niag Hud Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75 Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	56	56	56
100 Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	12½	12½	12½
100 Nip'sing Mn (h.15g)	¾	¾	¾
100 Nor Am Lt & Pow	1/16	1/16	1/16
150 Nor Am L&P pf	52	50¼	50½
10 N Ind PS 6 pf (3k)	75	75	75
200 N Ind PS 7 pf (1¾k)	⅛	1/16	⅛
400 Nor Sta Pw A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300 Novadel-Ag (2)	11½	11	11
300 Ogden Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
25 Ohio Brass B (½e)	15	15	15
20 Ohio Pow pf (4½)	102	102	102
100 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	14	14	14
100 Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	25⅞	25⅞	2⅞
500 Pac G&E 5½pf (1⅜)	23½	23½	23½
400 Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2100 Pennroad (¼g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200 Pa-Cent Airl	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
40 Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	72	70¼	72
10 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	78½	78⅛	78½
200 PaWat & Pow (4)	39	39	39
200 Pharis T&R (.15g)	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
700 Phila Co (.30e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300 Phoenix Sec	4	4	4
1000 Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Pitts & Lake E (6g)	50½	49½	50½
100 Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	56½	56½	56½
50 Pneum Scale (1.10g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Potrero Sugar	2	2	2
100 Pratt & Lam (½e)	17	17	17
10 P S Colo 7 pf (7)	106	106	106
25 P Sd P&L 5 pf	91	91	91
275 P Sd P&L $6 pf	42⅛	41⅛	42¼
50 Quaker Oats (4)	61⅛	61¼	61½
200 Raym Conc (1a)	16½	16⅜	16⅜
200 Republic Avia	4⅝	4½	4½
100 Richmond Rad	¾	¾	¾
20 Roch G&E pf D (6)	80	80	80
200 Ryan Cons Pet .10g	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2300 St Regis Pap	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
25 St Regis Pap pf	109½	109½	109½
200 SegalLock&H	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Schiff Co (1)	12	12	12
200 Salt Dome Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
50 Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	39	39	39
50 Sherwin-Wms (3a)	65¼	65¼	65¼
10 Sherw-Wms pf (5)	111½	111½	111½
100 Solar Airc (.10g)	2	2	2
200 Solar Mfg	⅞	⅞	⅞
20 So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
300 So C Ed B pf (1½)	25⅝	25½	25⅝
300 Southl Royal (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
100 Spalding	⅞	⅞	⅞
510 Spalding 1 pf (1½k)	14⅝	14¼	14¾
100 Std Sprg (1½g)	20	20	20
50 Sterch Br St pf (1g)	8	8	8
200 SuperiorOilCal(½g)	26	26	26
100 Taggart	3	3	3
100 Tampa El(.45e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
2100 Technicolor(¼e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50 Thew Shovel(½e)	15	15	15
400 Hransweet Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
2000 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¼	¼	¼
700 Unit Gas	⅜	1/16	1/16
550 Unit Gas pf(2¼k)	100	97½	98
100 Unit Lt & P pf	14½	14½	14½
150 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	51¾	51¼	51¼
100 US Plywd cv pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
300 Unit Wall Pap	1	1	1
3000 Wolverine T	6⅛	6	6

Total stock sales today (estimated), 75,000 shares; year ago, 93,085 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.25⅝	1.25⅛	1.25½	1.29⅝
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.18⅛	1.25½	1.29⅝
Kansas City	1.18⅝	1.17⅞	1.18	1.18⅛
Winnipeg			.79⅛	.79⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅞	1.27¼	1.27⅛	1.27⅝
Minneapolis	1.20⅛	1.20⅛	1.29⅝	1.20⅝
Kansas City	1.20⅛	1.19⅝	1.19⅝	1.20
Winnipeg			.80⅜	.80⅜
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.29¼	1.28⅝	1.29	1.29¼
Minneapolis	1.22¼	1.21⅞	1.22	1.22⅜
Kansas City	1.21⅝	1.21⅜	1.21⅜	1.21⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.88⅞	.88¼	.88⅜	.88¾
Kansas City	.85	.83⅝	.83⅝	.83⅞
July Corn				
Chicago	.91¼	.90⅞	.90⅞	.91¼
Kansas City	.86⅛	.85⅜	.85⅞	.86
May Oats				
Chicago	.56⅛	.55⅛	.55⅞	.55¾
Minneapolis	.52⅛	.51⅝	.52⅛	.52
Winnipeg	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51¼
Rye, Chicago				
May	.79½	.78⅛	.79⅛	.79½
July	.82⅝	.81⅞	.82⅛	.82½
September	.85⅛	.84⅛	.84⅞	.85⅛

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Old	1.89⅞	1.90⅛	1.89⅛	1.90⅞	1.85⅞
New				1.91⅛	1.91½
July Old	1.91⅞	1.93	1.91⅞	1.92⅛	1.92⅛
New				1.94	1.94½
Oct	1.85⅞	1.86⅛	1.85⅛	1.85⅛	1.85¾

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				12.82	12.82
July				12.82	12.82
Sept.				12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	103.5b	103.5b
July	....	....	....	103.5b	103.5b
October	....	....	....	103.5b	103.5b
December	....	....	....	103.5b	103.5b
Tops					
May	134.0	134.0	134.0	133.8b	134.1
July	135.7	135.7	135.4	135.2b	135.5
October	136.0	136.1	135.8	135.8b	135.9
December	136.0	136.0	135.9	135.8b	135.8

b-Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.31	19.48	19.31	19.42	19.42
July	19.44	19.62	19.44	19.55	19.54
October	19.59	19.76	19.59	19.70	19.70
December	19.62	19.79	19.62	19.72	19.72
March	19.76	19.86	19.74	19.83	19.83

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.....	.....	.....	13.98b	13.98
July	.....	.....	.....	13.98b	13.98

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66b	8.66
July	.....	.....	.....	8.71b	8.71

bBid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43b	6.43

bBid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	32.10	32.30	32.05	32.25	32.30
‡April	30.25	30.25	30.25	30.25	32.30
Potatoes					
November	2.63	2.63	2.60	2.60	2.64

†R.s. ‡S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

April 1

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	88	87¾	87⅞	87⅛
2.00	Bos Edison	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅜
..	Bos Her-Trav	11	10¾	11	10¾
..	Bos & Me D pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
..	Bos & Prov	36⅛	36	36⅛	37
..	Isle Royale	75c	75c	75c	⅞
1.00d	Mergenthaler	32	32	32	30½
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅝
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	88⅜	87¾	88	88
..	North Butte	73c	50c	50c	52c
.15d	Shawmut Assoc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
.00b	*Unit Shoe M	52	51⅛	51⅛	52
.75d	Warren S D	23	23	23	23⅛

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

February Power Output Rises

WASHINGTON—Electric energy produced for public use in February, 1942, totaled 13,810,341,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 14.9 per cent over production in February, 1941, according to a report issued by the Federal Power Commission in its "Production of Electric Energy in the United States" series.

To Add More Women Employees

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. said employment of women in its factories had been so successful that their number would be increased to 50 per cent of the entire working personnel as military needs decrease availability of men.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Am G&E 3¾s 70	104½	104½	104½
2 Am G&E 2¾s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Am P&L 6s 2016	90½	89⅞	90⅛
3 Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
16 As Elec 4½s 53	42½	42⅛	42⅛
1 As G&E 5s 50	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10 As G&E 5s 68	9½	9½	9½
1 Bell T Can 5s 57B	113½	113½	113½
1 Beth St 6s 98	155	155	155
1 Can Nor P 5s 53	81½	81½	81½
18 Cen St El 5½s 54	5⅛	5	5
3 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	48¼	48	48
2 Cities Ser 5s 69	75⅝	75½	75¾
6 Cities Ser 5s 58	74¾	74¼	74¾
28 Cities Ser 5s 50	75⅝	74¾	75½
6 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	69½	67	69½
54 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	69	66½	69
3 Commun P&L 5s 57	100¼	100¼	100¼
17 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	73½	73	73⅛
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	102	102	102
8 East G&F 4s '56 A	83	82¾	83
16 Elec P&L 5s 2030	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛
3 Fed Water 5½s '54	98	98	98
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Gatineau Pow 3¾s '60	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	99	98¾	98¾
1 Geo P&L 5s '78	80	80	80
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	90¼	90	90
1 Grand Trunk 4s '50	84¾	84¾	84¾
8 Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Guar Inv 5s 48 A	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
9 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	97¾	97¼	97¼
6 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Ind Svc 5s 50	75	74½	74½
1 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	72¼	72¼	72¼
14 Indapls Gas 5s 52	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Int P Sec 6½s 56C	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
14 Intera Pow 5s 57	68	66½	67¼
3 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 68	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Metro Ed 4s 71	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Midland Val 5s 43	59⅛	59	59
9 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
1 Minn P&L 4½s 78	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	89⅛	89	89
27 N Eng G&E 5s 50	47½	46⅛	47½
3 N Eng G&E 5s 48	48	47¾	48
21 N Eng G&E 5s 47	47½	46⅛	47
25 N Eng Pow 3¾s 54	89¼	88⅛	89¼
5 N Eng Pow 5s 48	67¾	66⅝	67¾
1 N Y & West Lt 5s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅝	99	99⅝
11 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	102	101⅛	101⅛
2 Phila El P 5½s '72	112	112	112
5 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	109	109	109
7 Potomc Ed 4½s '61F	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pub Sv NJ ct	137¼	137¼	137¼
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101	100⅜	100⅞
12 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	100¼	100¼	100⅜
1 Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Scullins Stl 3s '51	83	83	83
15 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	94¾	94½	94¾
5 South Car Pow 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 So Cal Gas 3¼s '70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 So Ind Ry 4s '51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
3 So'wes G&E 3¼s '70	106	106	106
1 So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	90	90	90
5 Spalding 5s '89	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
2 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	52	52	52
13 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	53	52	53
15 Stand G&E 6s '51	52⅝	51¼	52⅝
4 Stand G&E 6s '57	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
12 Stand P&L 6s 57	52	52	52
9 Starrett Corp 5s 50	22⅜	22	22
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79A	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
4 Unit El NJ 4s 49	113	113	113
6 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	87	87	87
13 Waldorf-Astoria 5s 54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 Wash Ry & El 4s 51	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10 West Newsp Un 6s 44	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 West News Nn 6s (4st	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
2 Cauca Val 7s 48	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Guan & Wes R 6s 58	39	39	39

Total bond sales today (estimated), 800,000; year ago, 1,201,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealings as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

New York Tax Economy Held Not Sufficient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The $50,000,000 in taxes that taxpayers have saved this year as the result of the State Legislature's cut of 25 per cent in income taxes and the elimination of the 1 per cent emergency tax which ordinarily would delight taxpayers was, however, accomplished without any notable economies, according to William E. Robertson, chairman of the Taxpayers Federation, Inc.

"It was due to political juggling of higher State tax revenues resulting from increased business generally, lower relief requirements and anticipated surplus tax collections,' Mr. Robertson declared. "There were some additional legislative benefits, of course.

"But where are those war-time economies that taxpayers had a right to expect? Is it fair that operating costs of ordinary government should continue to rise in this emergency; that personal service costs are higher; that spending items outside the budget carry the total cost of State government well beyond $1,000,000,000 a year?"

Mr. Robertson stressed that the co-ordinated efforts of citizens business organizations and taxpayers groups during the past four years had inculcated an "economy-mindedness among public servants." Taxpayers must strengthen their economy drives, however, before "real economies result," he held, advocating writing of government representatives concerning waste of public moneys.

"In this war emergency the people at home, especially the leaders of local business, civic and taxpayers associations," he continued, "can help to preserve the American way by building toward a more vigorous democracy of the future. They must not tolerate squandering public tax funds, especially when those funds are so essential to a successful prosecution of the war. Economy in government now may insure ultimate, complete victory. That is a goal well worth any sacrifice."

Republican Women Of New York Attack Joint Tax Returns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1—New York women, as represented in the State Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, today had joined voice with the growing protest against the Federal Treasury plan for joint income tax returns in resolution which declared the proposal was an "un-American use of the national emergency as a pretext for the loss of liberty." The action had the support of 300 members in attendance at the Federation's legislative conference here yesterday, with Mrs. Walter McNab, vice-chairman of its Schenectady County unit, sponsor of the resolution.

Speakers at the conference stressed the responsibility increasingly resting upon women voters to enlarge their political activity, with specific reference to their duty to nominate and elect "the best types of Republicans" in the forthcoming Congressional campaign, as "one of the most critical we have ever known."

Striking this note with emphasis, Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican state chairman, told the conference that women would have to take greater responsibility for government than ever before, and had it in their power to make the Republican Party "a growing and expanding agency for a good and growing government."

"I do not believe there ever has been a time in the history of the country when political activity has been as essential as at present . . . ," he said. "If we are not alert, we may win the war and lose the things we are fighting to save. It is our duty to help preserve the two-party system as a means whereby people may express themselves for or against candidates or issues.

"Here in this State the Republican Party is united and solidified as it has not been in years. I believe that as a result we will elect a Republican Governor and Legislature next autumn."

Mrs. Laurens Arnold, a Connecticut member of the House of Representatives, was another guest speaker.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 1

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	†
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2375	.2378	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8688	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Kroger Grocery Sales Up 24 P. C.

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. officials reported sales of $27,384,716 for the third four-week period, ended March 21, an increase of 24 per cent over sales of $22,034,912 for the corresponding 1941 period. Cumulative sales totaled $80,091,492, up 27 per cent from the like period last year.

Business Personals

Frederick B. Adams has been elected a director of the Home Insurance Company, New York, to fill the unexpired term of the late Mortimer N. Buckner, it was announced. Mr. Adams is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Air Reduction Co., Inc., President of the West Indies Sugar Corporation, and a member of the Executive Committee and director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The City of New York Insurance Company has announced that Harold H. Helm was elected a director to fill the unexpired term of Harry H. Schulte. Mr. Helm is Vice-President and Director of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, a Director of Corn Products Refining Company and a member of the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association.

Spencer Trask & Co. have announced that Edward F. Goode has become associated with their Boston office. Mr. Goode was formerly assistant manager of the Boston office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beene, and prior to that was manager of Fuller, Rodney & Company's Boston office.

The Paul Revere Insurance Company, Buffalo, N. Y., announced that Robert L. Strebel has been elected a director, replacing Harold S. Poole, whose term of office had expired. Mr. Strebel is a member of the Buffalo law firm of Strebel & Strebel.

Daniel M. Rugg, Vice-President of Koppers Company and general manager of the Brooklyn Division, has been elected a Vice-President of Koppers United Company, J. T. Tierney, President of the latter concern, announced. Mr. Rugg has been with the Koppers Company since 1925 and has been a Vice-President since 1930.

Howard E. Mahan, was elected Executive Vice-President of the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Whitman, Mass., it was announced by Cyrus Monroe, President. Mr. Mahan was formerly associated with the Boston Federal Savings and Loan Association where he had been since 1935, being elected assistant treasurer in 1939.

John W. Castles, a special partner of Smith, Barney & Co., investment bankers, has been commissioned as a Major in the United States Army, and is now on active duty with the armed forces. Mr. Castles served in the last war as a Captain in the Tank Corps in France. During previous years he was a partner of Lord, Day & Lord, also Charles D. Barney & Co., and formerly a director of Continental Bank & Trust Co., Tri-Continental Corp., and Glenn L. Martin Co. of Baltimore, Md.

Everard M. C. Stamm, a partner in A. L. Stamm & Co., is taking an indefinite leave of absence from his firm to assume his duties as First Lieutenant in the Army. He has been assigned to the Finance Department.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Co. Leland L. Waters was elected Treasurer of the Company to succeed the late Arthur W. Clapp. Mr. Waters was formerly Treasurer of the National Accident Insurance Co of Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. William Frederick Zimmerli has been appointed ice president in charge of research and patents of General Aniline & Film Corporation, Robert E. McConnell, President, announced. For a number of years Dr. Zimmerli was the European technical representative of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in London, and since 1939 he has been head of the development department of that company in Wilmington.

J. S. Bache & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announced that Louis J. Groch, formerly in charge of their Albany, New York, office, has been appointed manager of the Detroit office.

Reuther Issues Unsettled but War Pledge Made

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 1—Labor and industry jointly offered new pledges here yesterday to give their best efforts to the winning of the war.

They even agreed that the nation has been too slow in preparing for war production. Left smoldering beneath the unity on these generalities, however, was sharp difference on two points: whether the automobile industry, through failure to convert its facilities to war production as well or as quickly as it could, was to blame for this delay, and of more fundamental importance, whether overall, centralized planning and administration of specific war production jobs is feasible.

The occasion was a full dress debate, probably the first of its kind, between C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, and Walter E. Reuther, Director of the General Motors Department of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers. George V. Denny, Jr., moderator of the New York Town Meeting of the Air, was called to serve in that capacity here. The subject was the Reuther plan, symbol of the auto plant conversion controversy that many assumed was a matter of water over the dam.

Special Press Conference

It all grew out of the current contract negotiations between General Motors and the union. Mr. Wilson had suggested that these negotiations be opened to the press, and, when Mr. Reuther dissented, proposed this special press conference on the conversion plan.

Over a hundred curious, and perhaps a little skeptical, writers from throughout the country flocked to the auditorium of the General Motors Building to see what might come of such an audacious scheme. They went away not fully satisfied at having found a big news break, but conscious that the air had been cleared of some confusion and some issues more clearly joined.

The proceedings were marked by lack of invective, of personalities, of any sort of ill feeling. No punches were pulled but they were factual punches, not recriminations.

Wide World

Walther Reuther **Charles E. Wilson**

Mr. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, and Mr. Reuther, Director of the General Motors Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers, were principals in the debate on the Reuther Plan in Detroit yesterday.

Mr. Reuther in 1940 worked out and submitted to President Roosevelt, with the backing of the C. I. O. leaders, a plan which he said provided "for the utilization of the automobile industry for the mass production of planes." It specifically proposed using the idle time and idle facilities of the industry to make 500 fighter planes a day. Although later modifications were more general, the original plan was so stated. Significantly the plan did not propose the shutting down of passenger car production, or any curtailment at that time.

Reason for Rejection

Mr. Wilson explained that the industry did not "try out" the plan as its critics have since insisted should have been done, simply because it was seen at once that it was entirely unworkable.

The argument here dragged over very familiar ground. The gist of labor's thesis is that industry resisted conversion to war production because there was more profit in civilian production. The gist of the industry's argument is that the Reuther Plan was proposed for publicity purposes, and that the intricate engineering and administrative problems involved are too little understood outside management circles.

Statistics were read, and statements quoted, and charts unveiled in a steady stream, with Mr. Wilson having the best of it as far as this sort of documentation was concerned, and Mr. Reuther standing out in the matter of convincing repartee.

Observers recognize that back of it all is something far less superficial than the Reuther Plan. Labor wants a voice at least in overall planning. Industry opposes any plan suspected of being a wedge to get for labor an actual voice in management itself.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Reuther declared: "The thing I am concerned with more than whether the Reuther plan is accepted, is the general role that labor ought to be playing in America."

While not backing down directly on any of his claims as to the workability of his plan, Mr. Reuther held that even if it was not workable, it was an attempt to help speed production.

Mr. Reuther went so far as to admit, in what seemed to be a partial dissolution of one basic idea, that the individual plants have done and are doing their best to convert. He held simply that they could do better together than individually.

Mr. Wilson was adamant in his opposition to centralized control, which he interpreted, under Mr. Reuther's plan, to be a form of political control.

The plan proposes specifically, that "the President appoint an aviation production board of nine members, three representing government, three management, and three labor." This board would have full authority to organize and "supervise" the mass production of airplanes in the automobile and parts industry.

Neither side ventured to bring Government directly under censure, an attitude that is understandable because of industry's obligation to the Government as its customer, and of labor's political obligation, but disappointing to some realistic observers who see in government fumbling the key to much of the trouble.

Nazi Drives Due in Southeast; Troops Massed for Oil Fields

Continued from Page 1

by the Balkan state from Greece, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

The Overseas News Agency in a dispatch from Bern, however, said that threats of a popular revolt were spreading throughout Bulgaria as a result of the King's pledge to participate actively in the war on the Axis side.]

Outwardly Amiable

Outwardly Turko-Bulgarian relations appear quite amiable just now, but countries are declared to resemble persons shaking hands and unwilling to let go because each is afraid the other may reach for a gun.

If the Germans are counting upon Turkish submission to Axis pressure, the most favorable line for a main Nazi push in any Eastern spring offensive must seem to them to be through Turkey.

For, assessing the situation on the basis of military considerations alone, they could expect in this way to reach Syria far quicker than they could smash a way through the Caucasus to Batum and Baku, and could hope to do so with at least 10 divisions fewer than the minimum they had envisaged as necessary to ensure a successful traversing of South Russia.

Estimate on Troops

It is calculated that the Germans would not care to launch a new Caucasus offensive with fewer than 30 divisions, including about five armored and five motorized, whereas they might feel justified in opening an attack on Syria and Iraq with four armored divisions, six motorized, and ten others.

In each case they would need about 1,500 operational aircraft from the Luftwaffe, which is estimated now to possess about 4,000 such machines. And the Germans would doubtless be glad to employ any squadrons they would obtain from the Italians.

Northern Siege Difficult

Apart from this objective estimate of forces required in a situation that postulates the absence of serious resistance from the Turks, there is evidence to indicate that the Germans are more likely to concentrate upon an eastward drive in the south rather than upon investing Moscow and Leningrad, which they know from bitter experience is an exceedingly formidable task.

For one thing the Nazis have strengthened their antiaircraft defenses in the Ukraine this winter at the expense of those further north, even though heavily beset there during the Russian counteroffensive.

For another thing advanced supplies of Nazi oil are located in Bulgaria and within easy reach of Mediterranean ports.

And for yet another the Germans are known to be running rather short of that essential commodity, a fact which underlines the urgency of their need to secure Mideastern wells.

Pincers Against Egypt

Another important consideration that would add profit to a German success in the south is that it would reassert pressure of the upper arm in a pincers movement upon Egypt toward which Gen. Erwin Rommel is looking ambitiously as passing weeks bring cumulative reinforcements across the Mediterranean to his desert army.

The Nazis have shown themselves prompt to cash in on the prodigious fresh strain imposed on the British Navy by Japan's achievements in the war, and it would suit the German book very well to intensify British maritime difficulties in the Mediterranean just at this time.

It has been suggested that the Nazis are only making feints to the East and Southeast and that their deep-laid plot is actually to be content with merely holding the Soviets as they crash everything they can muster in the west upon the British Isles.

Channel Task Doubtful

This, however, is an undertaking in which they would certainly have no particular reason for confidence unless they could bring to bear on the job at least 10 armored and 20 other divisions, plus their full array of firstline aircraft.

Getting a force of anything like that size across the intervening water as a preliminary to initiating combat is an extremely difficult task compared with launching offensives from springboards carefully prepared in the rear of the Nazis' eastern armies.

In any case, whatever the Germans do, they are expected to start doing it not later than mid-May, and preferably, of course, do it ahead of such enemy expectations.

Latterly the Nazis are reported to have moved men, ships, and planes in and around Varna and Burgas in Bulgaria, Salonika, Greece, and the Dodecanese Islands.

Minimized by Turks

But the Turkish press professes to see in these redispositions no threat to Turkey since there has been no indication of military concentrations yet near the Turkish border in Bulgaria or on islands nearest the Turkish coast—Mitylene, Chios, and Samos.

[The Ankara correspondent of the Swiss Basel Nationalzeitung reported Rumania and Hungary no longer were resisting German demands for more troops for the Russian front. He said Rumania had agreed to send 250,000 fresh men immediately, Hungary was said to have been asked for 500,000, but the number it agreed to provide was not given. The correspondent said the Hungarian-Rumanian territorial dispute appeared to have died down for the present at least.]

The redistributions of Nazi crack units and the passing of 180-ton transport barges through the Bosporus from Bulgaria to Greece encourage Turkish military experts to anticipate an intense Axis effort to establish control of the Mediterranean and reach Iraq through Syria and Cyprus and hammer British communication by sea and land by means of airplanes, airborne troops, and the Italian Navy. It is argued that such a move, even if unsuccessful, would serve to divert Allied war material from Russia.

The Russian Front

As to the Russian front as a whole Turkish observers are quoted as figuring that there won't be a clearcut Nazi offensive, but rather a continuation of fighting which has never really ceased.

This may flare up in some sector so that both sides may have to throw in reserves while the combat intensifies all along the line.

The Germans themselves have assumed a new secretiveness about their Russian intentions, it is noted, but they claim that their bombers are busy behind the Soviet lines and that their advanced troops are maintaining "stationary mobility," pending amelioration of weather conditions and the advance of rear formations for a renewed offensive.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

Belmont—Watertown—Rentals
Apartments and singles $50 up; complete sale listings—several exclusive. Call at 48 Trapelo Road, Belmont 4300 (Mass.).
W. SYDNEY CRAWFORD

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS. — 3-room apart. Bath, kitchenette; heat, light. Convenient to buses and street cars. Arl. 0540. (evenings).

DORCHESTER, MASS., Codman Sq. Dist.—4-rm., heated, hot water, refrigerator, tile bath. Newly decorated. Reasonable. Columbia 9126.

FOR RENT, April 15—Lower heated apartment near center, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, continuous hot water. Electricity for lights and cooking included in rent, also garage, $45. Needham 0165 (Mass.)

N. Y. C., West Bronx, 2333 Loring Place—4½-5; sunny; convenient Riverside Church, opposite Park; select tenancy; $46 up.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 2 chambers, kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, $65; convenient to transportation; connnecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 379 Broadway, Somerset 0054.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 606 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, 946.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1810 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Large room, suitable for two. Hot and cold water, large closet, privileges. Also small room. 3 minutes to The Christian Science Mother Church. Ken. 7174.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St. —1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON—In Shawmut Realty property. Newly decorated rooms, all light, running water. Pleased to show them. Call Com. 4018.

BROOKLINE, 1691 Beacon St.—2 attrac. unfurn. rooms, together or separate; one with fireplace and porch, in lady's newly remodeled apartment; kitchen privileges. PAR 1245-M eves.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated rooms in home of business and professional women. Use of kitchen, laundry, parking, garden. 41 Clark Rd. Call Longwood 8691.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Comfortable room in private home, between Commonwealth and Coolidge Corner; continuous hot water. Call Long. 5661.

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ROOMS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
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PHONE PA. 3-0800 PATERSON W. X. 2090

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Headquarters for
Seeds—Fertilizers—Garden Tools
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HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
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Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
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Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage and Rug Cleaning

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

Crossword Quiz Answers

I	N	D	E	X		T	O	P	A	Z
N	O	O	N		B	U	N	K		O
F	A	T		B	O	N	E		F	R
A	H		F	A	Y	E		P	I	N
N		T	E	S	S		S	A	L	
T	H	R	E	E		T	H	U	M	B
	A	I	D		C	O	A	L		Y
R	I	P		C	R	O	W		E	S
A	L		G	O	A	L		H	A	S
C		S	O	N	G		M	U	S	H
K	I	T	T	Y		B	U	T	T	E

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

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For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge.
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Tel. PL. 6-2637

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RIDGEFIELD PARK HARDWARE CO.
72 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3009
FERTILIZERS SEEDS
LAWN TOOLS
We Rent Lawn Rollers

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"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

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F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
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Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

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Complete Outfitters to Men
Now showing large range of
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FUEL OIL
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Department Store — 410 Springfield Ave. Tel. Sum. 6-4320
Men's and Boys' Store — 402 Springfield Ave. Tel. Sum. 6-4593
"Shop Here and Save"

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Lamps and Lamp Shades
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SUM. 6-3361 361 SPRINGFIELD AVE.

JOSEPH ZEIGNER, Inc.
Furniture
Interior Decoration
Upholstering
Cabinet Work
474 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0039

TOWN AND COUNTRY
CLOTHES
MISS NELLIE
19 Beechwood Road Summit 6-4339

TEANECK

ENCKE
Flowers for Easter
Ft. Lee Road Tea. 6-1276

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1650

CHOICEST FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Strictly Fresh Eggs
FREE DELIVERY
PETERSEN FINER FOODS
450-52 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1334-5

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NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
4 WEST END AVENUE
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
For Easter
Mrs. Eva R. Blake, Mgr.

UNION CITY

Newest in Spring Needs
A complete assortment in shirts, neckwear, socks, pajamas and accessories, at
BOB SHORT'S
"Furnishings for Men"
3904 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
Dial UNion 7-1545 near 39th Street

WEEHAWKEN

CHOCOLATE EASTER BUNNIES
and a large selection of
EASTER NOVELTIES
are now on display at
EWE'S
The Home of Good Ice Cream
4220 Park Avenue, Weehawken, N. J.
Opposite 43rd Street

WESTFIELD

SEA FOOD
Caught Fresh Daily
Free Delivery Service
BIVONA BROS.
25 East Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-3042
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $8.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

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Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery
and Courteous Service
for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Our New Spring Suits
will positively suit you for this Easter. Come in and make your selection now.
MILADY'S SHOP
167 East Broad Street
Westfield, N. J.

HOLY WEEK SPECIAL
HOT CROSS BUNS
Large Assortment in
Easter Cakes and Novelties
COME IN AND ORDER EARLY
SIEVER'S BAKERY
C. WIRTH, Prop.
117 E. BROAD ST. WE. 2-4189

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Slip-Covers and Draperies and Fine Upholstered Furniture to order
Charles Lecher
of Westfield, New Jersey
11 East Broad Street
EST. 1899

EASTER FLOWERS and CORSAGES
Please Place Your Orders Early
Flowers Delivered to All Cities
Doerrer & Sons Conservatories
167 Elm Street

FEDERAL CLEANERS
Have Your Spring
Cleaning Done Now
See Us About Our Storage Service
218 East Broad Street
Westfield, N. J.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $......for 1 year, or......months, beginning with the current issue.
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MC-2
Coupon

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

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Jeweler
104 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-0736
Westfield, New Jersey

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Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST. Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

FRANCES SHOP, Inc.
CORSETS HOSIERY
Gloves and Ladies' Specialties
Corsets Made to Order
6013 Bergenline Ave., bet. 60th and 61st Sts.
Telephone Dial UNion 7-4606

FRED GOLDMAN
5113 Bergenline Ave., opposite 51st St.
Phone: PAlisade 6-3924
WALLPAPER—PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Distributor of
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS

Flowers for Easter
SCHNYDERS FLOWER SHOP
6700 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Corner of 67th Street
West New York, New Jersey

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Marian E. Mitchell
BEAUTY SALON
Hair Tinting and Permanent Wave Specialists
Formerly with Hess Bros. seven years
Also of New York City
1104 Hamilton Street Phone 2-2010
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN PA

Appel JEWELER

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM
(Continued)

HAMILTON • GRUEN
and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-5421

ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penna.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

Harolds VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 8232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"

Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

ALICE COOK IMPORTS
Gifts From All Countries
Lamps With Individuality
Original Godey Boxes

PHILADELPHIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At last—A PERMANENT
that will take on over-bleached, dyed or problem hair. Try this "COLD" permanent that uses neither electric nor chemical heat and makes beautiful waves and curls.
Original Vincent
VINCENT PILEGGI
Entrance thro' Solos 1320 Chestnut St.
Kin. 9955

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
YOUR EASTER OUTFIT
will not be complete without a new piece of real jewelry. Moonstone and 14 kt. gold spray brooch, $44.00.
109 South 13th Street

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3121

OTTO DURR
Offers his expert services in all branches of
HAIRDRESSING
1420 Chestnut Street Rit. 1285

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 6339. Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oriental Rugs
Antique and Modern
BROADLOOM CARPETS
9-12-15-18 ft. wide
JOHN H. BECK CO.
Granite Bldg., Wood and Sixth Sts.

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods—Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone, Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

Saylor's Own Make
Cocoanut Cream EASTER EGGS
40c a lb.—Decorated
No increase in price over last year
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn St. Dial 6253

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve Until 8 P. M.

POMEROY'S
for nationally famous
Spring and Easter Apparel
for yourself and your family!

SCRANTON

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
Fine Fruit to finish off a perfect dinner
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

C. M. DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Easter Cards that are WORTH WHILE

SEWICKLEY

The Linen Shop
Lingerie—Linens
Sweaters—Negligees
BLOUSES
Monogramming
344 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 2494

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

PERL & REICHBAUM
Harry F. Campney, Mgr.
Phone 1404
Free Delivery
425 BEAVER ST.
Sanka Coffee
Non-Stimulating Coffee With Rich, Full Flavor

SWARTHMORE

SPRING FASHIONS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Buchner's
ON PARK AVENUE
Open Evenings

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

HARTLEY'S ENGLISH Marmalade
MARTEL BROS.

DRESSES
Lingerie and Hosiery
Marie Donnelly
104 PARK AVENUE

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.

Media

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
ESSO
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY

Furriers For Three Generations
Store Repair Your Furs at Jorden's
Phone Boulevard 5200
or Allegheny 8249
DELAWARE COUNTY'S LARGEST FURRIERS

Fashionably yours
For Spring Chic
for all Ladies' Apparel
RED ROBIN SHOP
64 So. 69th Street
Open Eve. Blvd. 9771

Specializing in Home Cooking
HOSTESS GRILLE
LUNCHEON 11-2 DINNER 5-8
Sundays 1-8
Jacquelyn Angeman Blvd. 9762
55 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa.

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 Phone for Appointment

The BLACKSTONE SWEATER SHOP
Sweaters
Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 5312

SCHNEIDER'S
Our Own Make
Candies and Ice Cream
for Easter
23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

HEATING
In All Its Branches
Summer and Winter Hook-ups
Bathrooms remodeled
ALEXANDER HEATING CO.
119 MARLBOROUGH ROAD
E. Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boulevard 1351

VOGEL'S
flowers
FOR EASTER GIFTS
Blvd. 45 111 Fairfield Ave.

Spring Outfits
for Boys and Men
Clothing and furnishings in good style, excellent quality, at low prices.
BURK-LEY'S
6800 MARKET STREET
Open Evenings Blvd. 9931

UPPER DARBY East Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WAYNE

Phone Wayne 1516-1517
107 N. Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

WILKINSBURG

Flowers for Morale
Our enemies cannot take away the beauty of flowers.
TED STEPHENS
The Friendly Florist
Easter Plants and Cut Flowers
613 Wood St. CHurchill 3100

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

WILKINSBURG FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
PENN-LINCOLN HOTEL BLDG.

YORK

The Lingerie Shop
19-21 S. BEAVER STREET
Now showing a complete line of Spring Skirts and Blouses. Moderately priced. Also the famous Mary Barron Slip, exclusive in York.

WEST YORK INN
• Breakfast • Luncheon
• Dinner • Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

Architects Look Ahead to 'Apartments of the Future' in Postwar Planning

Two Prefabricated Houses Roll Off Line in an Hour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1—One half hour—and zip—off the assembly line rolls a house.

Of course it isn't set up with four walls, a roof, and a back porch. What comes off the line are sets of panels and parts which can be put together by four men working one day and will provide comfortable shelter for a defense worker and his family.

The E. L. Bruce Company is just now going into production here on these demountable houses. The Federal Works Agency has given them an order for 1,100.

The Bruce house is built to last 10 years. Red Cross officials, figuring that there will be a good deal of shelter left in them when the war is over, are considering the possibility of buying them for peacetime use in areas where people have been driven from their homes by floods or storms. This is considered a practical possibility, for the houses can be taken down almost as easily as they can be put up, according to their designers.

Panel Designs

The unit of this demountable house is the plywood panel. Outside walls are made of panels composed of two pieces of plywood, separated by wood fibre insulation. Panels have received their priming coat of paint when they leave the factory.

There are various designs of panels: plain ones for making solid walls, another type for window areas, still another kind for that side of the house which connects with a sloping roof.

It takes about six or seven panels to make one side of a house.

All panels are numbered. When they are shipped to location, the local contractor who takes over the job of assembling the parts on the house site is given a chart showing how the parts go together. He builds a foundation of concrete or of wood or pipe piling and lays upon it a grooved base into which the panels can be fitted. They are slipped into place and locked together along the top by means of a patented cross beam arrangement. Conventional windows are used, and the roof is of composition material. There's no chimney; the house is planned for oil or gas heat.

Floor Is Oak

The houses come in three sizes, depending on the number of bedrooms wanted. Each has kitchen, living room, utility room for heater, bathroom with modern plumbing. Electricity and plumbing are not, however, part of prefabrication. Openings in panels allow plumbers and electricians to make their installations easily, say the designers of the house. The FWA is equipping all Bruce houses with modern heating, lighting, plumbing, and refrigeration, the plans show.

When it comes to floors the Bruce Company is in its element. It is using its own product here, an oak floor which is given a stain and final wax finish in the factory and is ready to use when laid. The floor sections, like the walls, come complete with sub-panel and floor panel all in one part.

Some variety can be obtained in the construction of these houses by using different combinations of parts, say its designers. All doors and windows need not be in the same positions. And the final coats of paint, given on the ground when the house is finished, may be as diverse in hue as the contractors wish to make them.

Price and dimensions of the house are not given out by the manufacturers. The E. L. Bruce Company explained that it is in this business of manufacturing pre-fabricated houses only at the request of the Government and is manufacturing to its specifications with no intention of going into the business commercially after the war.

When the need for defense housing is over, the company plans to return to flooring. But if there continues to be a demand for houses of this type, it is quite likely that the holder of the patent will find someone to put them on the market. In any case, this type of pre-fabricated house will be given a fair test in practical use. In the very near future, 600 of these houses are to be built—or rather assembled—at Little Rock, Ark.

Wide World

A House 'Every Half Hour'

That's the rate at which the E. L. Bruce Company of Memphis, Tenn., can turn the above houses out in prefabricated form at the factory. It takes four men only a few hours to assemble it at the site. And a crew such as that one in the lower picture could put the units together in doublequick time. The Bruce concern says that it is producing these homes only for the "duration," and will return to making hardwood floors exclusively after the war. But someone else may use the pattern and experience if these houses find a ready market.

Postwar Call In New Houses Seen as Huge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—The immediate postwar era will present a potential market in the United States for at least 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 new or reconstructed family units with a value of more than $20,000,000,000 for the building industry, declared Bror Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Corporation, at a luncheon meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts here.

Mr. Dahlberg described in some detail how the war had brushed aside obstacles and speeded the introduction of a new era for building—mass production of small homes.

Describing the unprecedentedly rapid evolution of building methods as a result of war needs, Mr. Dahlberg said, "The armored columns and bombers that made new rules of war have also made new rules for building. Speed has become imperative. War factories must be multiplied and scattered. Workers must be housed, and there is neither time nor material nor labor to be wasted.

"We are neck-deep in a struggle for survival. The happenings of the next few months are likely to erase from our minds all thought of what we shall be able to accomplish when peace comes again. For the present, and I fear for a long time to come, all of our time and energies must be devoted to fighting and the production of fighting materials.

"With the end of the war we will have given a redistribution of population requiring new cities, new towns, new living areas and new living quarters, as well as the reshuffling and reconstruction of living quarters in many of the old sections that may be continued. It is my belief that this will necessitate the building or rebuilding in the United States of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 family units of new or reconstructed houses, at a cost of $20,000,000,000."

Associated Press

John B. Blandford, Jr.

Taking over the responsibility of running one organization comprising what had been no less than 16 separate units is no small job, but that is the duty that Mr. Blandford has assumed. He was appointed by the President recently under the title of National Housing Administrator and here he examines a model housing unit.

'Raid Shelter' In Old Home Of Longfellow

Wide World-Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1—The grandson of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow disclosed recently that the poet's home in Cambridge has "a natural" air-raid shelter.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana—he's the son of the poet's daughter "Edith with the golden hair" of the famous "Children's Hour"—showed the reporter a vault-like room in the great house on historic Brattle Street, not far from Harvard College where Longfellow taught.

"This is a fire-proof room where some of my grandfather's manuscripts and books are kept," said Mr. Dana who now lives in the home where Longfellow wrote most of his immortal poems, "but it would make a natural air-raid shelter, and we have planned to use it as such if it is ever necessary."

"I'm not sure," he smiled, "as to all that would be needed in the way of equipment if we sought shelter—but we certainly would have plenty to read."

On the street floor of the old mansion which George Washington used as his headquarters for ten months during the Revolutionary War, Mr. Dana pointed to old-fashioned wooden shutters which can be closed on the windows from inside.

"You see," he said, "we have natural blackout curtains, too."

Close by the great front door, and near the umbrella stand used by such personages as Charles Dickens, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Nathaniel Hawthorne when visiting Longfellow, the grandson has placed a business-like looking bucket filled with sand for possible use to smother incendaries.

"I have similiar buckets all over the house," he explained.

Repair Credits Not Stringent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1—Repairing and remodelling of existing dwellings is made comparatively easy under amendments to the regulations of the Federal Reserve System according to Paul S. Collier, Director of Northeastern Homes Foundation.

"Installment credits for residential modernization, plumbing, furnaces, water heaters, water pumps, and pianos, may still be spaced over 18 months," said Mr. Collier. The standard maturity on all other items has been reduced to 15 months. Down payments on home modernization items need not be more than 20 per cent, while down payments on other commodities have been increased to 33 1-3 per cent.

"This announcement should bring reassurance to people who want to protect and improve their property. Conflicting rumors about the availability of building materials, and about building loans, have discouraged new home construction, modernization, and even necessary repair work, to an extent beyond our need to curtail these activities.

"Modernizing homes, either to make healthier, better living conditions for the family, or to make additional living quarters is desirable for its contribution to morale, as well as to the real value of improved property."

'Flexible' Apartments to Suit Every Taste

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—"After the war" has a peculiarly interesting ring to the nation's architects, who are already visualizing such pointed incidents as families renting spaces in apartment houses and then having the apartments arranged to suit the individual needs of each family group.

That is the theory of Walter B. Sanders, architect of this city, who sees the era of modernized living coming when apartments will be "made to order" to suit the tenants by the use of prefabricated wall panels and other parts necessary to the flexible arrangement of rooms.

"This will mean," Mr. Sanders stated, "that you will be able to have a spacious living room in the winter, but in the summer you can move the walls around to reduce the living-room size and provide an outdoor terrace for warm-weather lolling. When cold weather comes again, you can move the walls out and the terrace will disappear, leaving your original oversized living space."

Describing his plans for the apartment house of the future through the offices of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., studying the building fields intensively, the architect pointed out that "this is no fly-by-night idea" but a practical result of sound thinking.

"This is all 100 per cent possible today," he said. "Elements to build such an apartment house are now in mass productions — columns, beams, wall panels, floor panels, partitions and pipes. But first we must win the war, before this better way of living can become a reality."

America's war effort is expanding industry to unprecedented proportion, Mr. Sanders pointed out. With victory will come the necessity of maintaining and converting this colossal productive capacity to peacetime needs, he said, and no better mark can be found at which to aim than that which will assure better living for Americans, especially people in the lower-income brackets.

Fertile Field Ahead

"Prefabrication and demountability in dwellings have a fertile field ahead," Mr. Saunders said, "and can certainly be applied to the apartment house.

"Surveys show there is a great range in the type of occupancy of the average two-bedroom apartments. If our large percentage of apartment dwellers are to reap the benefits of better living which our productive resources can provide, progressive changes and developments must take place that will give the word 'flexible' real meaning.

"There must be freedom for the individual to arrange his own surroundings to meet his own requirements, freedom to rearrange his space according to the seasons, according to the changes in his family life, according to his whims."

Individual Choices

"Imagine renting an apartment on the basis of the space needed, with exposures, amount and placement of windows, size, number and purpose of rooms and closets all left to your own choice!" Mr. Sanders said. "Such a system would certainly improve strained landlord-tenant relationship."

You would really be renting the structural frame of your apartment under this plan—the floors and ceilings, Mr. Sanders said.

"The standardized parts, like toy blocks, would allow as many different arrangements as tenants have different ideas," Mr. Sanders said. "Your apartment could consist of a few large rooms or many small rooms. It could be simplex or duplex, with or without terraces.

"The plumbing fixtures, bathtub, water closet, lavatory, kitchen sink and cabinet units under this plan might either be rented from your landlord or owned like your furniture. These fixtures, if you bought them, would always have a trade-in value.

"The tenants would not be the only ones to benefit. The owners too would share the benefits, for their initial building investment would be minimized, since the purchase of the standardized parts would be according to tenants' demands."

'No Cash-Down' Pays It as Rent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., April 1—Home ownership for defense workers has been greatly facilitated in New England by a new rent option plan under which the down payment is collected in installments as with the regular mortgage principle.

Total monthly payments for the first five years include installments on the down payment, so that not one cent is actually put down on the house at the time of purchase. For the remaining 15 years of the mortgage, the buyer enjoys a reduction in mortgage payments with the down payment wiped out.

Under the plan, a $5,000 home is readily available for defense workers on the basis of their job rather than the funds they have in reserve. The down payment is financed as part of the mortgage over the first five years at a small additional monthly charge. Widespread adoption of this plan, according to E. J. MacEwan, Director of the Quincy Homes Registration "would alter the whole national situation concerning home ownership during the emergency period."

WPA Sends 200 Men Into Guayule Fields

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Two hundred workers—the vanguard of 1,000—were transferred from Works Projects Administration camps on March 31 to the guayule fields of Salinas Valley, which the Government expects to ease the rubber shortage.

William R. Lawson, WPA Administrator in California, said the men were expected to be employed permanently by the Forestry Department in developing the guayale acreage. Another 1,000 men may be put to work later, he added.

Defense Needs Set At 200,000 Homes

By the Associated Press

Buffalo, N. Y., April 1

Private industry must provide at least 200,000 homes for war workers within the next few months and probably another 225,000 before the end of the war, David B. Simpson of Portland, Ore., President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said here.

Mr. Simpson told the Buffalo Real Estate Board that greater use of existing industrial plants in war production rather than new plants in new locations should "head off the evils of great population shifts, and put more work where workers and their housing, transportation, schools, and other facilities already are located."

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Words of Current Interest

Amend (John 4:52) — *A-mend'* (*a* obscured as in *sofa*, *e* short).

A verb both transitive and intransitive current since the thirteenth century, from the Latin *emendare*, "to correct." Wycliffe (1380) renders the passage in John: "the hour . . . in which he was amended." Tyndale (1534) chooses the transitive with "the hour when he began to amend." Certain old translators, and modern ones as well, copy Tyndale's "began," by way of indicating incomplete action of the amending. But the Rheims version (1582) prefers Wycliffe's "was amended," which would signify that the action concluded at the moment of its happening. The original text seems to permit either view.

Beelzebub (Matt. 12:24) — *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s quick-long as in debate, second short, *u* short).

The immediate associations of the word in Gospel times are not easily made out and conjectures regarding it are none too persuasive. Perhaps the context in which the name occurs in Matt. 12, Luke 11, and elsewhere reveal as much as can be positively known. Variations of spelling for it tend to distract investigators.

Cana (John 4:46)—*Ka'-na* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

Map makers confidently mark Cana in the center of Galilee, northeast of Nazareth, on the route from the Sea of Galilee to the seacoast. The exact location, nevertheless, remains subject of some dispute.

Hezekiah (Isa. 38:9) — *Hez'-e-ki'-a* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *event*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

A king of Judah whose reign historians place at about 719 to 691 B. C. His doings are narrated or sung in II Kings and Isaiah.

Loquacious — *Lo-kwa'-shus* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Fashioned from the Latin adjective *loquax*, "inclined to talk." A favored word of writers from Milton down. An idea of boldness and irrepressibility seems to inhere in it.

Machinations—*Mak'-i-na'-shunz* (first *a* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). The *ch* should be sounded like *k*, according to authorities, even though the *ch* of the related word, "machine," sounds like *sh*. "Machine" carries the pronunciation with which it came into English from French. "Machination" is a direct borrowing from the stem of the Latin *machinatio*, "contrivance."

Myriad — *Mir'-i-ad* (both *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

This is the stem of the Greek cardinal number ten thousand. Mostly in rhetorical use to indicate any indefinite large aggregation.

Occupancy — *Ok'-u-pan-si* (*o* short, *u* quick-long as in *unite*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*, *i* short).

Refers literally to the actual possession of landed property. Coined back in the sixteenth century, or earlier, out of the present participle of the Latin verb *occupare*, "to take ownership of."

Phenomena — *Fe-nom'-e-na* (both *e*'s quick-long as in *debate*, *o* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Appearances" does for a broad synonym. A Greek participle plural taken over into English and found serviceable in philosophical discourse since the seventeenth century. An *s* added to the singular, "phenomenon," to form a plural, has been experimented with and discarded.

Stedfast (Hebr. 3:14) — Variant of "steadfast"—*Sted'-fast* (*e* short, *a* as in *ask*). Webster's allows, by second choice, an obscured *a* in the second syllable. The Oxford Dictionary calls for a short *a* (as in *man*).

The word is Anglo-Saxon back to the tenth century. Authorized takes a liking to it to render a Greek word meaning "sure" or "firm." An American Translation has "unshaken."

Triad—*Tri'-ad* (*i* long, *a* short).

"Triad," like "myriad," is an instance of a Greek stem borrowed to make an English word. Its usefulness and rhetorical adaptability were found out somewhere back in the sixteenth century. It refers to a group of three, of almost any kind a writer may chance to want to describe. Of fundamental service in music, where it concerns the three notes that make up an ordinary and regular consonant or not too dissonant chord.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

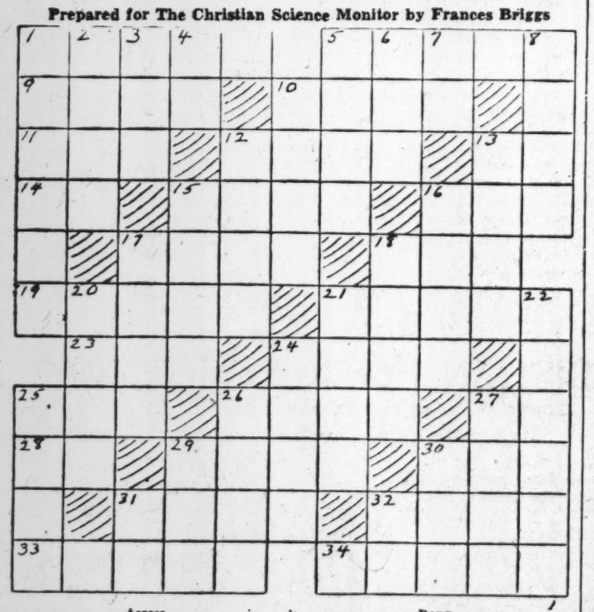
Mom's looking for her key again
And this would be SOME rhyme
If I told all the different things
Her purse holds at the time.

A Verse for Today . . .

And oppress not the widow, nor the fatherless, the stranger, nor the poor; and let none of you imagine evil against his brother in your heart.—ZECH. 7:10

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



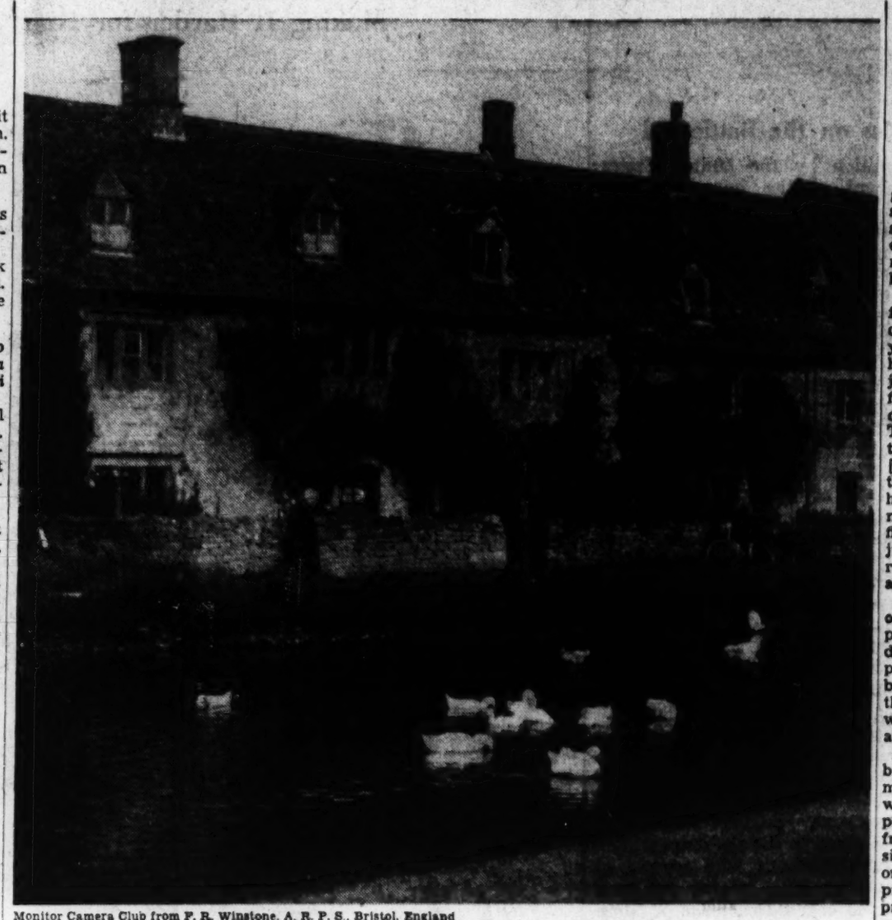
Across

1—What is another name for the forefinger?
5—What is birthstone for November?
9—When is sun at the zenith?
10—What is a shelf or recess used for a bed on a ship?
11—Lanolin is what?
12—What is a domino also called?
13—What country is separated from Switzerland by Jura Mountains (abbr.)?
14—What is an exclamation of delight?
15—What screen star is wed to Phil Harris, orchestra leader?
16—Peg.
17—Who is heroine of one of Thomas Hardy's novels?
18—What East Indian timber tree is second only to teak in value?
19—How many acts in Verdi's "Falstaff"?
21—What is shortest and thickest digit of human hand?
22—To help.
24—What is one of principal minerals of Wales?
25—Tear.
26—What bird is usually entirely glossy black?
27—What is a plural ending?
28—Symbol for aluminum.
29—A cage is used for what in game of hockey?
30—Possesses.
31—What is a chansonette?
32—What call urges dog teams on?
33—What is first name of a Christopher Morley heroine?
34—What is a city of Montana?

Down

1—Who would wear a gertrude?
2—Builder of a famous craft.
3—What is a diminutive of Dorothy?
4—Half an em is what?
5—What would you get from a chitarrone?
6—Single thing.
7—What is a dry measure of 8 quarts (abbr.)?
8—What Swedish painter and etcher was born in 1860?
10—Who might become sea scouts?
13—What is a starting place in various games?
15—Motion picture is what?
15—Would you feed, sail, or wear a yapok?
16—In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," who is the son?
17—Short journey is what?
18—Who is author of "The Apple Cart"?
20—What do you call frozen raindrops?
21—A howel is a cave, ship, or tool—which?
22—What was Shelley's middle name?
24—What is a steep, rugged rock?
25—What is a length of lacework, 240 meshes, as a unit of measure?
26—What is a pike, or little chief hare?
27—If you were in Jamestown, N. Y., in what direction would you travel to reach Elmira?
29—Obtained.
30—Rude house is what?
31—Street (abbr.)
33—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Rural Peace in the Cotswolds

The quaint charm of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire, attracts the photographer as well as the artist.

Daily Anecdote

But Did He Understand It?

General John J. Pershing was going through the billets of his soldiers one day when he came upon a private intently absorbed in a book.

Wishing to know what his boys were reading, the General said, "May I see that?"

He looked at the title, whistled softly to himself, and remarked, "Pretty stiff reading, my boy. Are you sure that you understand the subject?"

"Why, sir," replied the soldier hesitantly, "I wrote the book!"

Shipbuilding Films

Technical films illustrating shipbuilding skills, from laying of the keel to the fitting of deck plates, have been prepared by the United States Office of Education for training of novices.

Daily Quotation

BOOKS are the quietest and most constant of friends; they are the most accessible and wisest of counsellors, and the most patient of teachers.

—CHARLES W. ELIOT

In Lighter Vein

Not That

Aunt Minnie was taking her first trip on a train. When the conductor came through the car and called for tickets, Auntie readily gave up hers. A few minutes later the train boy, coming through, called, "Chewing gum."

"Never," cried Aunt Minnie, bravely. "You can take my ticket, but not my gum."—Wall Street Journal.

Different Approach

In a civil service examination given in New York some time ago one of the questions asked was, "If a man buys an article for $12.25 and sells it for $9.75, does he gain or lose by the transaction?"

One of our modern sweet young things, after studying for a while, answered, "He gains on the cents but loses on the dollars."—Jack-o'-Lantern.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Handshaking Originated?

C. W., of New York City, suggests an article on how handshaking originated and encloses some excerpts from Edward Everett's remarks on the subject, which may be found in "Elbert Hubbard's Scrapbook."

Everett says, in part: "There are few things of more common occurrence than shaking hands, and yet I do not recollect that much has been speculated on the subject. . . . I have been unable to find in the ancient writers any distinct mention of shaking hands. They followed the heartier practice of hugging or embracing . . . [but] when the ancients trusted the business of salutation to the hands alone, they joined but did not shake them. . . . Although I find frequently such phrases as jungere dextras hospitio, I do not recollect to have met with that of agitare dextras."

Other authorities are of the opinion that the handshake has passed through various stages of development. Among primitive peoples the hand probably symbolized strength and power. It was the hand that both fashioned and wielded the implements of war and of peace.

To extend or offer, open and bare, the right hand (which commonly was the weapon hand) would serve to indicate that the person doing the greeting was of friendly intent. This, of course, is simply a matter of conjecture, its origin being buried in the mists of prehistoric times and definite proof or disproof being very difficult to obtain.

Several variations of the handshake exist among different peoples. For instance, the Ainu or Aino, an uncivilized tribesman of northern Japan and adjacent islands, simply rubs his palms together and strokes his beard in greeting. Certain savage West African natives snap the middle finger three times by way of salutation, while, with something resembling a lodge or fraternity grip, the man of Banks Land will lock the middle finger of his right hand with the corresponding finger of the person he wishes to greet, pulling the finger away smartly to produce a snap or crack.

W. P. Keasbey

A Few Facts

A good man may fall, but he falls as a ball: an ignoble man falls like a lump of clay.

A king should not make war upon many opponents at once; even a fierce serpent is infallibly destroyed by swarming insects.

As the potter formeth the lump of clay into whatever shape he liketh, even so may a man regulate his own actions.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"There you are, Mulligan—in about ten or fifteen years you'll have something to hide behind."

'Sacrifice for America'

Eugene, Ore.

A defense worker soliciting pledges for defense bonds was greatly cheered by the generosity of the pledges given, but one pledge was outstanding in her memory.

Entering a tiny house, whose spotless cleanliness held but the barest necessities, she found a family of American Indians. A young girl came forward and greeted the worker. The reason for the visit was explained, the girl interpreting it to her parents. The defense worker caught a word or two in English, "Sacrifice, America," spoken with loving pride. The young girl then turned to the visitor with these words: "My father is not well—I earn the money that keeps us all, but we will gladly sacrifice to give to our country." She then requested not one pledge card but four. Smilingly, with shining eyes, each member of the small household gave all they could spare.

Brevities

Detroit News: Be kind to your portable typewriter. Your curious grandchildren may wonder what it is, and what it was for.

Boston Herald: Of course, if the need should arise, the government could turn over the freezing of rents to the janitors, who have already proved themselves so efficient in a similar job on the tenants.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mr. Wink Doesn't Want to Move*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*April Fool*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Stays for the Duration*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Council for the Pacific

Organization of a Pacific Council with headquarters in Washington is the latest move of the United Nations to obtain united action. This comes as a policy victory for Australia and may have far-reaching effects on the future relations of the United States and the British Commonwealth, indeed on the shape of peace.

Australia has wanted two things—a direct voice in British-American war policy at the highest level, and the centering of Pacific policy in Washington. By the new Council, in which the Dutch, the Chinese, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Britain and the United States will be represented, both aims appear to be achieved.

In an informal way Australia had a very potent voice in British war councils during the months that her former Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, was in London. But Mr. Churchill has been reluctant to give the Dominions formal representation in his War Cabinet. The inclusion of Mr. Casey, who is being transferred from his post as Australian Minister in Washington to be the British War Cabinet's representative in the Near East, was not welcomed in Canberra, partly perhaps because it did not satisfy Australian desires to center Pacific decisions in Washington.

Two large questions attend the formation of the Pacific Council. One is how its functions—which Mr. Roosevelt says are concerned with military management—are to be co-ordinated with the political and economic planning of the Pacific Council which sits in London. Military decisions, many of which must be made by General MacArthur and the Australians, may for some time determine economic and political policies. The shift of gravity is toward Washington.

The second big question raised is whether the United States can measure up to the role in which it is now being cast as leader of the Allies in war and peace. The American people have had a very short schooling in international affairs, and have developed no such sense of interdependence in the world community as have their Allies. Too many of them are still isolationists at heart, ready to support the war because of Pearl Harbor, but far from recognizing that Pearl Harbor was only a part of a world-wide outbreak of gangsterism whose repetition must be prevented by world co-operation.

In that co-operation the United States will need to take as large a part as its economic and military power is now forcing it to take in the war. Wartime relations, such as the Pacific Council crystallizes, can teach Americans much and greatly enhance the prospects for wise and effective post-war co-operation. Particularly is there need for wisdom where America touches the strong but intangible web of British Commonwealth ties.

Present urgencies are forcing a close association between Australia and the United States, and much good can come from this relation. But at times Prime Minister Curtin has given the impression that he would like to use America as a counterfoil to Britain. Whatever temporary political purpose might be served by such a course, no lasting good could come to Australia or to world peace, if any damage resulted to that league of nations called the British Commonwealth. We may hope that the good understanding between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt will obviate any such mistake.

We must hope also that they are consulting closely enough on global strategy to keep the Pacific Council working harmoniously with Russia—most obviously absent—and with the United Nations' whole vital anti-Hitler front outside the Pacific.

No Time for Loafing

American ship production is keeping "reasonably well but not completely" up to schedule, according to a naval official. Possibly the same generalization would be true of other war industries.

Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission put his finger on part of the difficulty in very plain words the other day. Strikes, he said, are no longer the most serious problem. "But what is serious—and serious right now—is loafing."

A special investigator for the War Labor Board also put his finger on a specially vicious kind of loafing when he recommended recently that four C. I. O. shop stewards be discharged from the Cleveland plant of the Aluminum Corporation of America for instigating a slowdown. The union immediately approved the recommendation.

If labor spokesmen have any awareness of public opinion or labor's own interests they can scarcely do otherwise than disavow and frown upon anything that retards production. Both William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., assured the House Naval Affairs Committee within the week that they would end any slowdown that came to their attention. John P. Frey, head of the metal trades division of the A. F. of L., commented that education of the men to what the war meant would do more than prizes and bonuses to speed up production.

Millions of workers eagerly are putting more and more into their jobs. Others stand ready to take the places of any who lag or slack. Any man who senses remotely what this struggle means to him, his home, and his job, knows that this is no time to loaf.

Blackout

The farther Americans go with civilian defense the clearer they see that there is much to learn. It is already plain that British experience cannot be a complete guide under American conditions. Fire hazards may be much greater in communities having so large a proportion of wooden buildings. Larger distances change the problem both for attackers and defenders. But the value of civilians being alert and conscious that they have organized and prepared is now little questioned.

Blackouts such as the Pacific Coast has extensively practiced and such as that in which fifty communities and 2,000,000 people around Greater Boston co-operated last night are impressive proofs of a free people's capacity for teamwork. Success—and Boston's blackout was a success—requires organization comparable to that for maneuvering a great army. It makes great demands on the devotion and time of air raid wardens, spotters, police and firemen. It must have self-restraint and co-operation from millions of citizens. All these have been forthcoming.

Voluntarily the American people have done what was necessary. They have done it not from fear—few show much fear of bombing—but from a sense of mutual protection and patriotic co-operation. The fact that most people do not expect heavy raids makes their response the more satisfying. Whether American blackouts ever become more than tests, American democracy is showing itself prepared.

India and the World

Some may consider it unfortunate that the British plan for India is one which evidently has to be accepted or rejected virtually intact. It apparently permits of little bargaining between Sir Stafford Cripps and Indian leaders who frankly respect him greatly.

Difficulties in the negotiations arise chiefly because Indians fear that Britain will take advantage of certain features of the plan after the war. It should be clear, however, that these features exist not because Britain has any real hope of continuing imperialist rule over India in the future, but because they are necessary to satisfy demands of diverse Indian groups, or to insure military defense of India.

India's choice today may seem to lie between two fears. One is the fear of what Britain may do or fail to do after the war. The other is the fear of what the Japanese and their Axis partners obviously intend to do before the war is over. Even on this basis India's choice seems clear.

But as a matter of fact this is not the real basis on which India must choose. India at this moment is being invited to become a member of a great body of mankind, in which sympathy with Indian demands for freedom runs high. If this body of mankind wins its struggle for freedom with Indian aid, India's future as a free nation would seem assured. If it does not win, India's future is as dark as that of the rest of the world. If it wins without Indian aid, the future of India may once more become a consideration of second-rate importance to it.

To ask Indians to trust Britain may be asking more than they are prepared to do. But today they should trust their friends the world over. To judge by the statements of recognized spokesmen, there is no nation opposing the Axis that does not hope for a success of the Cripps mission to India. This is because all of them realize that its outcome is important not simply to Britain and India but to the entire free world.

Can't some of our organization experts concoct a helpful amalgamation of the tire retreaders and those Sunday night amateur Welsh rabbit makers?

No, Junior, it is not true that if milk prices are frozen you may have all the ice cream you can eat.

Bibles on the Battlefield

Recognition by the United States Government of the important part spiritual armament plays in the training, conduct, and protection of its service men, is reflected in the support the War Department is giving to religious instruction and worship in the armed forces.

Camp chapels in the United States have been increased from a peacetime number of seventeen to more than 600 built or building; the corps of chaplains is being expanded to the largest size in American history, and wherever United States troops are stationed abroad there are, generally, a chaplain or chaplains and religious equipment. In addition various organizations have been most generous in supplying Bibles and other religious books.

The fruitage of this spiritual arming is heartening: reports of ever-growing attendance at divine services in the camps, hymn singing on battleships, men attributing their rescue at sea to prayer, and Bibles on the battlefields.

"The sight of a soldier sitting by a machine gun reading a Bible is not uncommon in Bataan or Corregidor," writes the correspondent in Bataan for Time magazine. "Soldiers and sailors pen brief notes to the chaplains asking for New Testaments, and several of the chaplains have passed out over 2,000 copies since December 7. More than one soldier, hearing bombs landing near by and not hurting him, or having a bullet nick in his helmet, admitted that he never believed in God before. Chaplains and others all agree that more people believe in God since the war has begun."

Soldiers on other battlefields are finding their Book of Life indispensable. What could be more hope-inspiring to them than to read therein the experiences of men, yes and of youths like themselves, who "through faith subdued kingdoms . . . quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens"?

What more encouraging than Christ Jesus' promise that those in every age who believe on him and on the Father can do all these things and more? What more comforting than the assurance that God is ever with His children from the highest point in the heavens to the uttermost depths of the seas?

Making It Harder for Him

Locusts, Japanese, and Joel

As I read of the little yellow men floating down through the soft, warm air of the East Indian Ocean; slipping through the dense verdure of the tangled tropical forests, advancing in hordes, occupying the islands, my thoughts turn to the book of Joel. You may read it for yourself—Chapter 2, Verses 2-10, 20, and 25. The verses and the news take me back in memory to the year 1915-1916 in Syria and Palestine.

Driving down the eastern slopes of the Amanus Mountains to the plains of northern Syria we first saw the "enemy" flying north in squadrons so numerous and dense that when they passed between us and the sun an ominous shadow was cast upon the earth. As we moved southward into Palestine more and more thousands of them flew steadily onward far above us like aerial armies across the blue skies and through the brilliant sunshine of the Palestinian spring.

The fields were green with growing grain; the hills were carpeted with the brilliant lilies of the fields; the new tender leaves of the fig trees were pleasing to the eye, even the drab olive trees seemed fresh and brilliant. The land was full of the promise of its fertility.

But the flying hosts of this scourge—the locusts—had sown the seeds of destruction. Soon the hills and valleys were covered as with a carpet. Vast armies blanketed the land, moving steadily onward, irresistibly. Before them all the land was gracious and smiling in the full lushness of early summer; behind them was a desolate wilderness. The green fields of grain were parched like a desert; the vineyards, olive groves, and fig trees were stripped bare; the vines and branches terrifying in their nakedness.

Mile after mile, the armies marched northward devouring every green thing before them. By fall, Palestine was a land of desolation; misery and starvation spread in the wake of the advancing hosts. Hatred and despair entered the hearts of the people. The very sight of the enemy's armies inspired terror, the stench of them was nauseating. No matter how many were slaughtered, there were countless thousands more to take their place.

In misery the year passed, and when spring came again, their flying squadrons swept once more across the heavens. There seemed no end to their destruction. Hope died in the breasts of men. Then suddenly, one brilliant morning, there came from the south huge flocks of "flying fortresses": the great white storks from Ethiopia. Their squadrons wheeled in the air, while scouts sought out landing fields. Then the great birds swooped down in orderly ranks, occupying the land.

For days the battle raged. The rescuing armies set about destroying the hosts of the invaders. They were devoured by the thousands day after day until at last not one was left. When their work was done and the land freed from the plundering host of the enemy, the great white birds flew away leaving behind them peace in the land, and bounteous nature filled Palestine again with plenty.

Somehow there seems to me to be a significant parallel here—and the verses confirm me in that belief. But, as I say—read them for yourself.

WILLIAM YALE

Chinks in Labor's Armor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are not some of the defenders of organized labor straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel when they emphasize the forty-hour week and time-and-a-half pay for overtime as the object of the present popular wrath, while ignoring much more fundamental and glaring abuses inaugurated and practiced by some unions?

Is not the President himself dodging the issue when, as if to distract the public mind from more serious evils, he dwells upon the fact that the law does not prohibit working more than forty hours a week, but provides for extra compensation for overtime?

As a matter of practical importance to the country's well-being as a democracy or as a belligerent in the war, this is but a minor vice (if a vice at all) to be laid at the door of organized labor. Much can well be said on both sides of this question. Possibly it is but just that labor should be paid extra for extra time, and true that such payment will expedite the war effort. Contractors must have taken this into account in submitting their bids, and if there is a resultant slowdown in production from this fact, it is hard to see how it can be chargeable solely to labor.

But for defenders of labor to insist that the forty-hour week and overtime are the chief objects of current criticism is to draw a red herring across the slimy trail of union racketeering in order to confuse the public as to the reality and justice of its complaints against the unions.

* * *

What makes the average man and woman "see red" in connection with the present controversy are the following, and other abuses, too often attributable to organized labor:

The compulsory closed shop as the price exacted by labor for permitting the operation of all shops.

The callous indifference and obvious lack of patriotism of some unions as manifested by strikes in key industries at the most critical junctures in the defense program.

The infamous checkoff system as a means of enforcing the closed-shop demand, and as a consequence of which the workman is reduced to a state of virtual peonage wholly incompatible with life in a free democracy.

The tyrannical union regulations sanctioned or tolerated by the law, whereby a workman must join a union and pay an exorbitant fee in order to get a job.

The limitation of the workman's output and the compulsion put upon the employer to employ men who are not needed or are incompetent, or both.

The very obvious disposition of the government and its departments having to do with labor relations to coddle and uphold organized labor in its most unconscionable demands, while ignoring the most notorious abuses on the part of the unions.

The tolerance by labor itself, and by the Government, of the tyrannical and selfish leadership of labor—the latter being repeatedly shown to be made up of ex-convicts and the dregs of society, wallowing in unearned wealth extorted from the membership without corresponding benefit—leeches battening on the toil and sweat of others.

The refusal of certain unions to hold free and open elections for the election of officers, the latter often holding office for years without pretense of authorization by the rank and file of the membership.

The refusal of many unions to submit to an audit of their finances by competent authority.

The resort to brute force—slugging, mayhem, murder, arson and the wrecking of property at the direction or with the connivance of union officials to compel obedience to their decrees.

The refusal, except in rare instances, to submit disputes to arbitration or to abide by the award of arbitrators when the awards are against the union.

The calling of strikes for frivolous and unjustifiable reasons amounting, in effect, to blackmail and deprivation of property.

The open and notorious violation of agreements not to strike, and the making of agreements concerning wages to be followed almost immediately by further selfish and unjustifiable demands for increases.

The resort to even more brazen holdup tactics such as (a) compelling truck owners from out of town approaching the city limits to employ "pilot drivers" at an exorbitant fee to conduct the truck through the city streets (with which the truckman may be thoroughly familiar), the truck owner still in the driver's seat and the "pilot" enjoying the ride; (b) the compulsory employment by orchestras of "stand-bys" (neither needed nor wanted) who take no part in the performance and who frequently do not appear at all; (c) union regulations of the railroad brotherhoods which foster "feather bedding," a term sufficiently suggestive to require no further definition; (d) the tabooing of modern methods of construction in order to compel the employment of more men, e. g., the case of prefabricated houses; (e) the refusal to install certain materials because made by non-union labor.

* * *

It is the foregoing catalogue of organized labor's sins and the resultant interference with war production that have aroused the people's resentment, and not, chiefly, the forty-hour week and payment for overtime.

Conceding the premises, which appear indisputable, should we not cease sparring with the shadow of injustice and go to bat with its substance? The latter has been long intrenched and will not loosen its stranglehold on the fleshpots until forced to by the righteous wrath of a patient and long-suffering people.

In a democracy, labor is not the only element having "rights." Unless we mean abjectly to surrender to an oligarchy as odious in some of its aspects as anything Hitler has sponsored, the masses of fair-minded and patriotic Americans must make known their desires to the present Congress or must assert themselves at the ballot box and elect a Congress that will set its face sternly against tyranny wheresoever it is found and in whatever guise it may appear.

Winter Park, Fla. DAVID A. OREBAUGH

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Bulgaria on the Same Road?

By Alfred Werner

". . . It was no use. The poor man simply could not believe us or could not make his Government believe it. So Bulgaria, against her wishes, and against all her interests, fell in at the Kaiser's tail and got steadily carved up and punished when the victory was won. And I trust Bulgaria is not going to make the same mistake again. If they do the Bulgarian people will for the third time in thirty years have been made to embark upon a needless disastrous war."

Thus Bulgaria was warned in a broadcast made by Prime Minister Churchill on February 9, 1941. The "poor man" to whom he referred is the father of the present ruler, ex-"Czar" Ferdinand I who, in 1915, had been told by the leader of the radical Bulgarian peasants' party that he would lose his throne if he made Bulgaria join the Central Powers against Serbia and the Allies. The present King, Boris III, need fear no unpleasant Cassandra in his country, since all oppositional, pro-Russian, or simply peace-loving politicians were thrown into jail more than a year ago. And yet he would like to postpone sending his own troops to the Eastern Front. Perhaps the great linguist he is remembers, at this moment, the Spanish proverb: *Las bayonetas son buenas para todo, menos para sentarse sobre ellas*—one can lean upon bayonets, but not sit upon them.

* * *

Boris knows that eight out of ten of his countrymen would rather fight in the Soviet army than pull the chestnuts out of the Russian fire for the Nazis. These 80 per cent anti-collaborationists are more or less identical with the bulk of the Bulgarian population—the hard-working small farmers. These peasants, it is true, have had little to say in high politics since their powerful leader, Stambuliski, was murdered, in 1923. The country's government from that fateful day of his assassination by native Fascists, until Bulgaria's surrender to German forces on March 1, 1941, was run-neither by them nor weak, indecisive Boris but by "big shots" in Sofia. In order to divert the people's attention from Bulgaria's deplorable economic and financial status, and to choke underground communism, these "big shots" were ready to back any Power that would help her regain her "Lost Territories."

Boris knows better than anybody else how absurd are any "claims" on an ethnic basis in the Balkans, with its inextricable mixture of races, religions, languages. All he can do is to accept Hitler's demands for so many divisions of Bulgarian troops to be sent eastward. But a strange thing has happened in Bulgaria, as is indicated by the fact that Bulgaria is the only one of the "junior partners" of the Axis who so far has not actively helped Hitler fight the Allies.

The Hungarians, in general, have been anti-Russian since 1919, when the short-lived Communist dictatorship of Bela Kun was blamed upon the Russian influence. Rumania feared her powerful neighbor, Bolshevist Russia, anticipating that she would reoccupy Bessarabia at the next suitable moment. But the Bulgarians have no grudge against their liberators of 1878.

* * *

As late as January 30, 1941, a group of fifteen Bulgarian deputies, presenting the whole pro-democratic opposition in the Sobranje, handed over a written petition to the Premier asking the Government what attitude it was contemplating towards the Russian proposal for a pact of military assistance. They received no answer. Instead, a Bulgarian-Turkish declaration of friendship and non-aggression was put into effect and hailed in Germany as an Axis triumph and a blow against Britain.

While Churchill warned the Bulgarians not to join the Axis, German officers in plain clothes, led by Field Marshal List, arrived in Sofia to discuss with the Bulgarian authority the "peaceful" occupation of the country that was scheduled to take place on March 1. And on that day Prime Minister Filoff signed the tripartite pact, making Bulgaria a satellite of the Axis like Rumania, Hungary, and Slovakia, who signed before her. This act, by the way, took place in the Belvedere Palace in Vienna, where the hapless Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg was held prisoner after the Anschluss.

The next answer will come from the Bulgarian people. In no country is there at present more sabotage against the oppressors than in Bulgaria. There is only one more step to open revolt. Will the Bulgarian people unite with the rebellious Serbs and Greeks against the hated Prussians? Or will the sad, sad story of the years 1915-1918, the tragedy of a moral breakdown, repeat itself?

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